FBIS DAILY REPORT

East Europe

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INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN PRAGUE

AU261500 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Conference on the Influence of Ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution; Objective Inevitability of Socialism's Further Progress"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK): The 2-day theoretical conference "Influence of the Ideas of Great October," opened in Prague yesterday [19 May]. It delineates the main aspects of the international role of Great October, and in the further creative development, dissemination, and implementation of the ideas of October in the fight against bourgeois and petit bourgeois theories and propaganda. The conference, prepared by the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Prague for prominent experts from Czechoslovak and foreign theoretical workplaces, is attended by scientists from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, Greece, the USSR, and the SRV.

In his opening speech Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stressed that the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution takes place at an extraordinary, truly revolutionary time. It is particularly characteristic that world socialism is entering a new and qualitatively higher phase of its development; that it is searching for answers to new, urgent questions posed by the developments on the domestic-political and foreign scene; that it is reassessing and changing what has become outdated; and that it is verifying roads leading toward a speedier economic, scientific-technical, and social upsurge. The Soviet Union is carrying out the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development, which is the basis of the program of restructuring worked out by the party of Soviet Communists. It is being confirmed that this concept is an expression of the objective inevitability of socialism's further progress in the present phase. That is why it is also followed by other socialist states, including Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

The negative experience toward the end of the sixties, the crisis and the counterrevolution in our country, have taught us how dearly one has to pay for serious violations of the Leninist principles of socialist construction, for subjectivism, for a weakening of the unity of the party and the people. An important source of experience and inspiration for accelerating the socioeconomic and comprehensive development of Czechoslovakia lies today in the current innovative line of the CPSU; its course is an example of the creative development of Leninism in resolving the key theoretical and practical issues of contemporary socialist construction. [passage omitted]

Miran Mchedlov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, said in the discussion, among other things, that the success of the Great October depended on a strict implementation of scientific social theory, and that Marxism-Leninism is the foundation of all further revolutionary transformations. He also pointed out the need to carry out a qualitative objective appraisal of the activity of historical persons who did not follow socialism, and underscored that silence, a truncated analysis, or half measures do not belong in a Marxist-Leninist approach. [passage omitted]

The participants in the conference also dealt with the theoretical issues of the fight with bourgeois ideology and with tendencies which distort and falsely interpret current events in the countries of real socialism.

The discussion statements also noted that the most important feature of the 20th century is not the scientific-technical revolution, but the process of building socialism, which is the direct continuation of the Great October. The Great October has provided graphic, convincing proof of the incompetence and inability of the world bourgeoisie to ward off the powerful revolutionary movement.

Conference Concludes

AU271404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Theoretical Conference on the Influence of the Ideas of Great October Ends; Deepening Socialist Democracy"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The theoretical conference "The Influence of the Ideas of Great October," prepared by the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Great October, continued in Prague yesterday [20 May] with the exchange of experience among Czechoslovak and foreign scientists. [passage omitted]

Milan Matous, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, devoted himself to the topical issues of the struggle for peace. He stressed that the growth of the strength of socialism is the real [realny] foundation of the consolidation of peace. From this viewpoint, the line of restructuring and acceleration has a significant peace-making character. [passage omitted]

The foreign participants in the conference documented in their speeches the influence of Great October in the individual countries with specific historic examples. [passage omitted]

Konstantin Baychinski, deputy director of the BCP Central Committee's Institute of History of the BCP, stressed that deepening socialist democracy is impossible without the development of intraparty democracy. Greek delegate Yeoryios Roussies of the Athens Marxist Research Center informed the participants about the current line of the Communist Party of Greece after its recent 12th Congress, based on a broad cooperation of the working masses in the struggle for the further development of democratic rights and freedom.

One of the main contributions of the conference, which ended yesterday, was the opportunity to acquaint oneself with new directions and approaches which the process of restructuring brings for theoretical work, and to clarify them in an extensive international discussion.

LAZAR RECEIVES HEADS OF CEMA DELEGATIONS

LD040002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpt] In Budapest, Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the heads of delegations taking part in the session of CEMA's Standing Committee on Construction. [passage omitted]

NONALIGNED MINISTERS CONTINUE BRIONI MEETING

End First Working Session

LD040230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0034 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Brioni, June 3 (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of ten Mediterranean nonaligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) maintain that it is necessary to strengthen mutual cooperation and exert stronger indulgence on the development of relations in the Mediterranean region.

After five hours of deliberations at the first working session, which ended this evening, the heads of delegations stated that the situation in the Mediterranean has not improved, but even deteriorated in some cases, since their previous meeting in Valletta in 1984.

The ministers also noted that international relations have been markedly characterized by a tendency towards negotiations, dialogue and understanding. Talks are underway for halting the arms race and the elimination of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and, what is particularly significant, for reaching an agreement on conventional disarmament.

The participants in the meeting warned, however, that the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement have, in a way, been left out in these developments. They are certainly not reconciled with the Mediterranean becoming a mirror of developments outside the region, but maintain that nonaligned countries must be included in the overall developments on the international political scene. They should therefore become organized and, through a dialogue with the other Mediterranean countries, influence international developments, this becoming a factor in the quest for solutions which will be applied to the Mediterranean countries contribute through concrete actions to the building of confidence and security [words indistinct].

It is a joint wish of the ministers that the nonaligned countries [words indistinct].

The participants supported an international conference on the Middle East and proposed that nonaligned countries take a [words indistinct] for national reconciliation in Lebanon. They also energetically demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

A possibility of holding an international conference on settling the Cyprus problem was also examined.

All speakers in the first working session stressed Josip Broz Tito's [words indistinct] the Nonaligned Movement, evoking memories of his Brioni meetings 31 years ago with Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Egyptian President Nasir, when the idea about setting up the movement of nonaligned countries was conceived. It is therefore the responsibility of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries, and of the other members of the movement as well, to invest further efforts towards peace and cooperation.

The meeting is due to end tomorrow.

Second Session Results

LD042327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni Islands, June 4 (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of ten non-aligned Mediterranean countries and Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) today empowered Yugoslavia to [word indistinct] an initiative for establishing contacts between these countries and European countries in the region, but also with other states on the continent.

As learned in the Yugoslav delegation circles, the participants believe that establishing a dialogue was necessary if maximum use is to be made of all possibilities the developments in the present international situation offer.

This holds true not only as regards security and military issues, but also economic cooperation and establishing such relations as would yield meaningful results from these initiatives in the Mediterranean, just as all difficulties facing Europe are reflected in the Mediterranean, the same circles specified following the close of the second ministerial work session of heads of delegations of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia and the PLO. [sentence as received]

The ministers considered also intensified dialogue and enhanced cooperation of the non-aligned with a view to reducing tensions in the region, coordinated contacts on an international level toward enhancing peace and security in the Mediterranean and upgraded comprehensive ties among these non-aligned countries in the economic, scientific, technical, technological, cultural and other areas. It was agreed that Yugoslavia would inform other movement of non-alignment member-countries about the initiative at the U.N. General Assembly autumn session.

The established dialogue between the non-aligned of the Mediterranean and other European countries should be equality-based and lasting, and should also include all the pressing questions as well as issues that could facilitate cooperation in the region.

The ministers today spent little time discussing mutual economic cooperation, since the "action programme", largely worked out at the February experts' meeting in Belgrade, was adopted without difficulties.

The wish to make maximum use of the possibilities for economic cooperation among the non-aligned, but also with other states in the region, as well as other countries on the continent and economic groupings, (?was evident).

The ministers urged that the "action programme" also includes the position of migrant workers and that meetings on technological and other development be organized with university professors and other experts participating.

Final Session Reviewed

LD042345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni Islands, June 4 (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of ten non-aligned Mediterranean countries and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today ended the two-day session at Brioni Islands.

At the end of the session which, just as the preceding two, was held behind closed doors, the ministers noted that the goal of the meeting -- to stimulate discussions on the possibilities for promotion of mutual cooperation among the non-aligned, and also their ties with other European countries in the Mediterranean area -- was achieved.

As learned in the Yugoslav delegation circles, the meeting's closing documents were adopted without difficulty. Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, who chaired the meeting, thanked heads of the delegations of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta and the PLO for a constructive approach.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi thanked the participants for electing his country to host the next meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the PLO, to take place in the autumn of 1988.

The Brioni meeting was attended, in the capacity of observer, by a delegation of Zimbabwe, which currently presides the movement of non-alignment, and which was headed by Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende.

Documents Adopted

LD042352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni Islands, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Foreign ministers of the ten Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) voiced grave concern over the continuation of Middle Eastern crisis and the failure to solve the Palestinian problem, as set out, among other things, in the closing document of the two-day session at Brioni Islands on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Aside from this document, the foreign ministers today also adopted the "Brioni decision" on the continuing activity of these non-aligned countries on the political plane toward improving the general situation in the region. The statement on the Mediterranean and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as well as the action programme on mutual cooperation of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries was also adopted. The former document gives a prominent place to the ties between the Mediterranean and Europe.

Statement on the situation in the Mediterranean sets out that the region's non-aligned especially support the endeavours aimed at achieving a national reconciliation in Lebanon and urge the independence, territorial integrity and unity of this non-aligned country.

Re-affirmed also was the full support to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus.

The foreign ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries pointed up the need for international action against all forms of international terrorism, noted that it was unacceptable to equate liberation struggle against colonial domination and occupation with terrorism.

As regards foreign debts of some Mediterranean non-aligned countries, the Brioni meeting participants believed it was possible to improve the general terms of debt repayment by opening a political dialogue between the debots and the creditors.

In the "Brioni decision", the ministers re-affirm their countries' resolve to persist in seeking new forms and contents of mutual cooperation. In this context, the ministers welcomed the idea about establishing a "Mediterranean forum" as a multidisciplinary framework for promoting cooperation in the region. Apart from government representatives, the forum would include scientific, educational, cultural, artistic and other institutions as well as prominent figures and experts on the Mediterranean.

The foreign ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the PLO (?reiterate) their commitment to the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment which, as they set out, is a powerful and constructive basis for their further engagement for positive changes in the region.

In the document "Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean and Europe", the ministers point out that security in Europe and the Mediterranean calls for a great cooperation between the CSCE participating states and the Mediterranean non-aligned countries. In that context, they underscore the need for the Mediterranean non-aligned countries to participate, on an equal footing, in all discussions on questions of security and cooperation in the region.

The foreign ministers draw attention to the fact that the principles and measures agreed on within the CSCE process are not being applied to the Mediterranean and stress the obligtation of the CSCE participating states to intensify efforts in the quest of equitable, genuine and lasting solutions to key problems in the Mediterranean through peaceful means.

In the "action programme", the ministers express their countries' determination energetically to work for the advancement of comprehensive cooperation among the Mediterranean non-aligned countries in the economic, scientific, technical-technological, cultural and other areas. Economic cooperation among the Mediterranean non-aligned countries, as set out, is both a significant contribution to the strengthening of security in the region and an incentive to the strengthening of cooperation with other European countries, especially EC members.

Dizdarevic Comments

LD050335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2256 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic told a press conference earlier this evening that the just ended meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization ended successfully with agreements to launch concrete actions.

Responding to a question on similarities between this Brioni meeting and the initiaive for a meeting of the Balkan countries foreign ministers, Dizdarevic said that the development of good-neighbourly relations in the Balkans was precisely a focal point of Yugoslavia's peaceful policy.

Asked about Yugoslav-Moroccan relations, Dizdarevic said that he had met Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali during the Brioni meeting, adding that he had earlier had similar meetings during the New Delhi meeting of the nonaligned countries coordinating bureau and the Harare summit.

"Yugoslavia neither wanted, nor does now want the break in relations," said Dizdarevic, "So we discussed the seeking of ways for surmounting the current situation . . . with full mutual respect and the observance of Yugoslavia's stands without any conditions." Morocco severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia late in 1984 after Yugoslavia diplomatically recognized the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) whose Polistario Front is engaged in the liberation struggle against Morocco in Western Sahara.

Support U.S.-USSR Arms Talks

LD050343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2344 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 4 (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of ten Mediterranean nonaligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organizaton (PLO) will send a "statement on inter-dependence, security and disarmament in Europe and the Mediterranean" to the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the Vienna C.S.C.E. meeting.

In the statement, the ministers noted "with great interest" the development of relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and between the two blocs, especially at the talks on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, and stressed that this was of special importance also to the situation in the Mediterranean.

The nonaligned ministers expressed support to the superpower talks and called for the removal of nuclear missiles also from the Mediterranean, urged a reduction of conventional weapons and demanded that all confidence - and security building measures be applied to the region. They also called on other Mediterranean countries not to allow military bases and other military facilities on their soil to be used against the nonaligned countries of the region.

The nonaligned Mediterranean countries expressed readiness to contribute to scaling down military activities in the Mediterranean, nuclear-armed ships in their waters."

DRITA VIEWS VITALITY OF KOSOVO ALBANIAN CULTURE

AU311919 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The newspaper DRITA, organ of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, carries an article entitled: "'Big Serbs" Propaganda Will Never Stifle the Century Long Albanian Culture in Kosovo" written by Dhimiter S. Shuteriqi. The author exposes the Big Serbs' propaganda that continues to slander against Socialist Albania and give rise to myths serving to preserve alive the anti-Albanian atmosphere at home and abroad.

The Albanians, the author writes, constitute a powerful homogenous and resolute nation. For 500 years they remained without schools and books, emigrated over the sea, but the time came when they created a new brilliant renaissance. The Albanians of Kosovo have lived for 500 years under sultans' domination, 50 others under the domination Serb kings, more than 20 years under the domination of Rankovic and the time came when within 10-12 years they earned some constitutional rights and a cultural leap was made in Kosovo, which clearly speaks of their national vitality. These are not "Big Albanian" exaltation, this is a long and painful history. This is what chauvinism in Belgrade fears.

Certainly, the realistic people who ask "What's done," are not lacking in Yugoslavia. Peoples have "bon-sense" because they are pain stricken [sentence as received]. It is common knowledge that Albania is a small state. Foreign fascists tried to create the "idea of Big Albania" but it were the Albanians of Enver Hoxha who dealt a powerful blow to it.

When new springs of Albanian culture are exterminated, the author stresses, this culture does not die out, because others spring up. This is proved in the past and present. And the Albanian culture has kept developing, particularly at modern times, however dearly the Albanians have paid. It is homogenous and resolute, just as their nation itself. Marx has long-since confirmed that the one who denies the other's freedom he himself cannot be called free. While in the socialist federative Yugoslavia, the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution are violated by the state.

DAILY DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING AWP ELECTIONS

AU031107 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Let the New Party Elections Help the Implementation of the Tasks Set by the Ninth Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] Elections within the party and meetings for presenting accountability will be held in June and July in party base organizations and at general meetings of communists and party conferences in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, institutions, and military units.

Meetings to present accountability and elections have always been a very important aspect of the life of party bodies and base organizations. [passage omitted]

Since the Ninth Congress there have been several events of particular importance involving concrete analyses of how the decisions of the congress must be understood and applied. The AWP Central Committee second and third plenums, Comrade Ramiz Alia's speeches at these plenums, his speech at the aktiv of cadres in the Tirana central administration, and most recently at the Lushnje District AWP District Committee plenum, have helped during this period to increase people's vigor and mobilization, improving and deepening further the working methods of party, state bodies and organizations to cope capably with all the work that must be done. The tasks emerging from these speeches, and particularly the decisions of the AWP Central Committee third plenum, demand of everybody -- every communist, cadre, and ordinary worker, of every party and state body and organization -- even greater mobilization and true militancy, to devote ourselves to every task, however difficult, and remote it may be from minor petit bourgeois interests. In recent days district party committee plenums have been carrying out discussions and analyses of the tasks presented by the last AWP Central Committee plenum. The important fact is that these discussions universally mirror those practical measures which are being taken in response to the tasks set by the party for improving supplies for the people. The movement underway is the completion of the formation of small herds of livestock, and expanding the cultivated area of vegetables, potatoes, and beans. This effort is awakening the realization that there is every possibility of completing the set tasks well within the shortest possible time. There are reserves everywhere, and there are many major opportunities for swift and long-term solutions. This is evident from the discussions in the party base organizations: especially when these problems and worries are presented openly, face to face with large numbers of people, and not just perfunctorily. Many interesting ideas are then presented, and many pledges are undertaken for fast and professional solutions. Is not this also a matter for the practical activity of base organizations during these election months? It brings great benefits when communists and the masses are thrown into new mass actions, wherever labor is needed and wherever the party organization sees fit.

The meetings for presenting accountability and the elections within the party must help the growth of educational and ideopolitical work among communists and the masses. Every period has its own tasks in this field. Now, all the more after the ninth congress, there are many areas where it is up to party organizations to work even harder with people, with persuasion and explanation, to achieve not just overall fulfillment of the plan, but its fulfillment in all its targets; not only in quantity, but in quality, and at low cost. It is up to the base organizations more than anyone else to be ever more active against alien manifestations and those who show signs of them, who open the door to favoritism and unjust interventions, and to be more active against certain forms of behavior damaging to common property. [passage omitted]

CAMI, UCI ATTEND ART EXHIBITION IN TIRANA

AU021007 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- The personal exhibition of the people's painter Guri Madhi was opened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture, yesterday afternoon.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; chairman of the Committee of Culture and Art, Alfred Uci. [passage omitted]

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRG

Talks With Chancellor Kohl

AU031142 Sofia BTA in English 0716 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Bulgaria, FRG: Seeking Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 3 (BTA spec. corr.) -- Yesterday, after the detailed friendly talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Richard von Weizsaecker, at which the Bulgarian leader addressed an official invitation to the Federal president to visit Bulgaria at a time convenient for him, which was accepted with satisfaction, the summit dialogue between Bulgaria and the FRG continued with the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Federal Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl. Before Bulgarian and West German journalists covering the visit and foreign correspondents accredited to Bonn the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the new possibility to hold open and detailed talks on the entire complex of the bilateral relations and on important international issues. Their meeting continued for more than two hours and showed a common striving to broadening the fruitful exchange of opinions on a wide range of issues.

Dr Helmut Kohl welcomed Mr Todor Zhivkov as a outstanding and experienced state leader with a personal contribution to constructive East-West political dialogue. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the businesslike and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG is undergoing a positive development at steady rates. The trade and economic exchange marked a new growth last year. The structure of Bulgaria's export has improved and it is covering more and more industrial goods. Firms and enterprises of the two countries have proceeded to new and more perfect forms of communication which gives rise to confidence in our future economic cooperation. At the same time the talks expressed the conviction that there still exist many untapped possibilities for its broadening, especially in the field of joint production, the establishing of joint enterprises and the exchange of scientific and technological information.

In response to the interest shown by Dr Helmut Kohl, Mr Todor Zhivkov informed him of Bulgaria's strategic course to a qualitatively new development on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology. The talks expressed the conviction that this course will strengthen Bulgaria's positions as a stable and respected trade and economic partner and will reveal new possibilities for fruitful bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Proceeding from this Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the successful development of this process requires common efforts for doing away with the barriers raised in the past before bilateral economic exchange as well as before the relations between the CEMA and the EEC.

Dwelling on topical international issues Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Helmut Kohl stressed that the current talks in the federal capital are taking place in an exceptionally important period for East-West relations, when the prospects for achieving mutually acceptable agreements for nuclear disarmament in Europe are growing. The two sides expressed readiness to assist, according to their abilities, the establishing of the principles of political detente and the concrete steps towards disarmament and strengthening international security. They expressed the common conviction that the progress of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva reveals a possibility for reaching this year such an agreement which would envisage the elimination of both medium and shorter range missiles in Europe. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Helmut Kohl stressed the necessity of concrete steps for disarmament in all spheres, approaching the problems with political realism and reckoning with the interests of the security of all countries.

They declared themselves for eliminating chemical weapons and for starting negotiations on conventional weapons reductions.

The Bulgarian head of state dwelled in detail on the new concrete initiatives of the socialist countries adopted at the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Speaking of the readiness in principles of the Federal Government to support the efforts for nuclear disarmament in Europe, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that a clear and constructive stand of the Federal Republic on this issue could be a considerable contribution to achieving lasting and mutually acceptable agreements in Geneva.

At the end of the talks State Council President Todor Zhivkov invited Dr Helmut Kohl on an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher were held this afternoon. They discussed concrete issues of the bilateral relations and a number of problems related to the CSCE process. The two ministers exchanged opinions on the implementation of a number of operating bilateral and international agreements.

Later Mr Petur Mladenov had talks with the Federal Finance Minister Dr Gerhard Stoltenberg. The two ministers signed an intergovernmental agreement for avoiding double taxation.

This evening the Federal Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl gave an official dinner in honour of State Council President Todor Zhivkov, which was attended by members of the government, representatives of the business circles and outstanding cultural and public figures. Dr Helmut Kohl and Mr Todor Zhivkov made speeches.

Kohl Hosts Official Dinner

AU030930 Sofia BTA in English 2109 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Bonn, June 2 (BTA spec. corr.) -- This evening Federal Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl gave an official dinner in honour of Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov, at which they made speeches.

Dr Helmut Kohl pointed out that since Mr Todor Zhivkov's last visit to the FRG 12 years ago, the relations between the FRG and Bulgaria have been undergoing a successful development in all spheres. At a number of political meetings we maintained intensive talks, exchanged opinions and evaluations and built confidence in our long-term policy. With the years our exchange in the field of culture, sports, economy and science became more and more active. The development of tourism acquainted many citizens of my country with the beauty of Bulgaria, he said.

The possibilities for cooperation between the FRG and Bulgaria have by far not been exhausted, which is eloquently confirmed by the development of our economic relations.

Dr Helmut Kohl specified that his government wishes the promotion of bilateral cooperation not only with Bulgaria.

It is ready, together with its partners from the EEC, to open new ways for cooperation with CEMA member-states. Along with establishing relations between the EEC and the CEMA we are also striving towards agreement with separate CEMA countries, the federal chancellor stressed.

Showing interest in Bulgaria's new programme for updating the economy, Dr Helmut Kohl expressed the conviction that West German firms, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, could make a valuable contribution to this end.

Dwelling on East-West relations, Dr Helmut Kohl pointed out that never before have there been so many negotiations on disamament and armaments control with such good prospects for success. The day is approaching when before the Soviet-American talks in Geneva there will be revealed the possibility for signing an agreement on medium-range missiles. 1987 can and should become a year of a new meeting between Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, he said.

The FRG wishes to actively contribute to a lasting and positive turning point in East-West relations. A precondition for this is that everyone should reckon with the legal interests of the security of the others. Above all it is necessary for the military potentials, irrespective whether they are nuclear or conventional, to be subordinated exclusively to the needs of defence. The progress in nuclear disarmament presupposes the establishing of a stable parity in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals in the field of conventional weapons and a universal ban on chemical weapons. It is to this task that we should now devote all our efforts, Dr Helmut Kohl stressed.

He stressed that on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act the FRG is ready to devote efforts to the building of such a peace order in Europe in which all Europeans would live together peacefully enjoying equal rights and equal security, in which borders and wails would lose their dividing role and in which human rights would be respected.

Security, economic cooperation and the broadening of contacts among people -- these are three wide fields of action in the peaceful CSCE process, he said. [passage omitted on Zhivkov's remarks]

Zhivkov Proposes Toast

AU041730 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 87 p 1, 6

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov at official dinner given in his honor by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 2 June in Bonn]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for the kind invitation to visit the FRG and the kind hospitality accorded to me and to those accompanying me.

Our first meeting, Mr Chancellor, took place 10 years ago. Quite a long time has elapsed since then, but our joint conclusions drawn at that time are still valid today. Once again, just as in the past, we held a frank and businesslike talk, calling a spade a spade. It is my conviction that this is the correct way to explain our points of view.

In exchanging views on our bilateral relations, we revealed the progress achieved in various spheres. We can say that our relations are placed on a positive basis -- the basis of peaceful coexistence -- and that they are definitely proceeding along ascending lines. We are undoubtedly gratified by this positive assessment.

I would like to express hope that the meetings and talks we held, and with you in particular, Mr. Federal Chancellor, as well as the talks awaiting me, will have a positive impact upon the further development of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG.

We can definitely say that opportunities exist of perfecting the forms of our trade-economic exchange, of intensifying our cooperation in the fields of industrial production sharing, science, technology, tourism, environmental protection, and so forth. We are gratified that promising steps have been taken in several of these areas Such achievements obviously need the support of our governments, which will facilitate the work of the firms in question operating in both our countries.

Thanks to the high rates of economic growth, thanks to the reforms and structural changes accomplished in our economy, socialist Bulgaria has asserted itself as a reliable trade partner. We hope that our country's achievements can be of interest to the FRG. Businessmen in your country had the opportunity to become convinced of this at the 1986 Hannover fair, at which Bulgaria was represented.

Our cultural exchange is proceeding along ascending lines. Your cultural achievements are well known in our country. However, I think that more could be done in your country to make your people familiar with the treasures of the Bulgarian people's ancient and contemporary culture.

In my opinion, we can conclude that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG are both interested in the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Naturally, we could not fail to touch upon the most crucial problems of our epoch during our talks, problems concerning not only Europe, but the whole world. It is our unanimous conviction that everyone present in this beautiful hall today is asking himself the same question: Where is mankind going after having reached this crossroads -- will it choose the path leading to the madness of nuclear disaster, or will it proceed along the path of survival and progress?

We, the Warsaw Pact member-states, submitted a series of proposal on solutions capable of restoring faith in the peaceful future of our planet. We are now awaiting the constructive response of our partners. Living in a contemporary world that is so closely interconnected, we are bound to resolve our most important problems together and to seek mutually acceptable solutions to guarantee total security for all. It is quite obvious that the sooner we embark upon this path, inspired by the sincere intentions of reaching honest and just solutions, the better things will be.

I was happy to learn about the decision of your government to support the Soviet proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as nuclear systems used in an operational-tactical purpose. There is no doubt that this decision will favorably influence negotiations on this important question.

Our goal is that all varieties of nuclear arms should be eliminated. It is our goal to achieve universal and full disarmament. We are clearly aware how difficult it is to achieve this goal, but we must devote all our efforts to implementing it.

Mr. Federal Chancellor, as representatives of peoples living in a given geographical area, we naturally devote all our attention to our common home continent -- Europe. Unfortunately, many more weapons are accumulating in Europe than in any other area of the world. [paragraph continues]

This, however, means that we have to devote the greatest efforts to overcoming this situation.

In taking into account the interests of all people, the USSR proposed that the question of medium-range missiles in Europe should be separated from the package of proposals submitted in Reykjavik. There is even more: The USSR even expressed its readiness for the operational-tactical missiles in Europe to also be eliminated, along with medium-range missiles.

As you can see, the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states went much further than the well-known zero option requires. The European peoples should not miss this unique chance. The agreement reached would not only be of political importance. It would greatly change the psychological atmophere on our continent. This, however, is likely to open opportunities for important agreements in the disarmament sector. The socialist countries also submitted proposals on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We are also facing numerous other problems concerning the fate of our continent. These are problems concerning economic relations and the elimination of discriminatory measures in the trade sector, and concerning human rights issues, environmental protection problems, and so forth. We will have to solve all these problems together, as partners, who have become aware of the realities existing in our century, and who are ready to preserve the world for our future generations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and unrelentingly adheres to the letter and spirit of Helsinki. In this context we proposed to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries that should include a code on good-neighborly relations and the renunciation of territorial claims, the prohibition of the use of the territory of the signatory countries for hostile actions against each other. For the sake of security, we launched the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of chemical and nuclear arms, and we are devoting our efforts to implementing this goal. We are convinced that all this serves the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation on our continent.

Mr Federal Chancellor, we are happy that there have been no wars in Europe in the last 40 years. Unfortunately, however, we must admit that there are still numerous areas in the world where millions of people continue to suffer and perish. In the Middle East, in South Africa, in Central America, and in numerous other areas of the world this is actually happening.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of a just and lasting settlement of situations of crisis situations, it is in favor of eliminating hotbeds of tension in the interest of all peoples and in the interest of universal security and progress.

As politicians, we are aware of our responsibility to our peoples and to all mankind, we are obliged to do everything in our power to restore the process of detente in interstate relations. We would like to believe that, as in the seventies, the FRG will make its active contribution to this historical cause.

I close my statement in the hope that the present talks will contribute to a better understanding of our two countries' stands and to the further, positive development of relations between our two countries.

I propose a toast:

-- to the fruitful development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria
-- and the FRG, to the well-being of our two peoples!
-- to peace and security in Europe and the world!
-- to the health of Dr. Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor!
-- to the health of all here present!

Receives Politicians, Statesmen

AU031545 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Bulgaria -- FRG: Dialogue of Understanding: -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 3 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The high level dialogue between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. which has started yesterday with the talks between Bulgaria's State Council President Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Federal President Mr. Richard von Weizsaecker, and Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl, continued today with new meetings of the Bulgarian leader and responsible politicians and statesmen from the Federal Republic.

Today, in the Palace "Gimnich", his residence during his four day official visit to the F.R.G., the president of the State Council of Bulgaria Mr. Todor Zhivkov, received consecutively Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the F.R.G., Mr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, Ms. Christa Wenegarts, Ms. Antje Vollmer, Mr. Otto Schily and Mr. Wilhelm Knabe, representatives of the Parliamentary Group of the Greens, Mr. Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union and premier of Bavaria, and Mr. Martin Bangemann, chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and federal minister of the economy.

At the breakfast with Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher the sincere exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of mutual interest was continued. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher assessed positively the course of the bilateral talks, which in common view are businesslike, constructive and with understanding of the need of broadening of the fruitful cooperation.

They noted with satisfation the advance and the emerging possibility for mutually acceptable agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and expressed hope that the positive tendencies in the East-West relations will continue to consolidate in interest of peace and mutual security. There is a common conviction that all countries in Europe and in the world can and must contribute to the development of this process regardless of their affiliation to different political and economic unions. An important precondition to this end according to Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher is the widening of the dialogue not only on questions of security and disarmament but also on questions of the cooperation in important spheres like economy, culture, science, environment conservation, tourism.

At the talks with Mr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, the two sides focused their attention on the broadening of the contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, which would help the two countries know each other better, would contribute to the building of an atmosphere of trust in their bilateral relations.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Philipp Jenninger assessed positively the contacts between the Bundestag and Bulgaria's National Assembly and expressed conviction that they will promote concrete projects for cooperation in environment conservation, protection of human rights and working out of international legislation, which would stimulate the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in all spheres.

At their meeting with Mr. Todor Zhivkov the representatives of the Green Party greeted Bulgaria's initiative for ecological cooperation in the Balkans and stressed that with her ecological programmes Bulgaria gives good example for the solution of vitally important problems. On his part Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave positive assessment of the joint efforts for preservation of the purity of the water of the River Danube and of the strive of the Greens to search for new solutions in the struggle against the pollution of air, soil and rivers in industrial states.

In an in-depth discussion, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Martin Bangemann, chairman of the Free Democratic Party and federal minister of the economy, centered their attention on the bilateral trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation and the possibilities for the application of new forms of modern and efficient economic exchange. They pointed to industrial cooperation, the setting up of joint companies and the implementation of joint ventures in third countries as promising new forms of cooperation. They agreed that the intergovernmental agreement on encouraging and protecting investments of last year are creating the conditions for conducting joint projects. The federal minister of the economy expressed satisfaction with the legislative and administrative measures taken by the Bulgarian authorities. He said that Bulgaria is a stable and reliable partner of the Federal Republic. According to him Bulgaria's trade and economic exchange with the most developed industrial states has a promising future.

Mr Todor Zhivkov received Christian Socialist Union Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, premier of Bavaria. The two politicians discussed in great detail the state and prospects of the bilateral relations. Mr Strauss noted that a large part of the trade exchange between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic is conducted by Bavarian companies and enterprises. The exchange is further promoted by the growing economic potential of Bulgaria and Bavaria. He pointed to the newly established Bayerisch-Bulgarische Handelsbank in Munich as an example of the successful search for new efficient forms of economic cooperation. The new bank will be promoting joint investment in Bulgaria and joint trading projects in third countries.

Meets CP Leader, Media

AU032008 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Mr. Todor Zhivkov, received Mr. Hellen Weber, deputy chairman of the Communist Party of Germany. They discussed the development of the relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Germany. At the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they noted with satisfaction that the close ties between the Bulgarian and the West German Communists are developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of the historical traditions between the Bulgarian and German working class. Mr. Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the consistent course of the Communist Party of Germany in the struggle of the West German working people against armament and nuclear threat, in defense of the political and economic interests of the workers.

Mr. Hellen Weber greeted the new peace initiatives of the socialist community countries for disarmament and strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, stressing the great personal contribution of the Bulgarian party and state leader for the successful development of modern Bulgaria, for consolidation of the socialist community and international communist and workers' movement.

The president of the State Council Mr. Todor Zhivkov received also Mr. Lothar Spaet, premier of Baden-Wuertemberg. They discussed the opportunities for widening of the trade and economic relations and for the realization of concrete projects for industrial cooperation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov noted the good possibilities for complementing of the economic structures on the basis of the latest techno-scientific achievements. Mr. Lothar Spaet supported this opinion and stressed that certain interests exist in concerns and companies like Daimler-Benz, Bosch, BASF, toward industrial cooperation, and that contracts and agreements have already been concluded with Bulgarian economic organizations.

After the meetings and talks at the "Gimnich" residence Mr. Todor Zhivkov said before the journalists covering the top level Bulgaro - West German dialogue, that it is very intensive, open and in a constructive spirit, with mutual desire for widening of the fruitful cooperation in all spheres. He assessed the present official visit to the F.R.G. as a real contribution of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic to the activation of the East-West relations, to the strengthening of the confidence and security in international relations.

These assessments of the Bulgarian leader are shared completely by the West German side. The spokesman of the federal government Mr. Friedhelm Ost spoke before the West German and foreign journalists accredited in the federal capital. He said that Federal Chancellor Mr. Helmut Kohl assesses positively the condition and the prospects of the bilateral relations with Bulgaria. At today's meeting of the government Mr. Helmut Kohl had greeted the positions expressed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov on the questions of security and disarmament noting their constructive essence.

The West German dailies, radio stations and television give wide coverage of the visit noting the positive development of the bilateral relations, and stressing the sincere and constructive spirit of the talks. DIE WELT points out that they are held at an exceptionally important stage of the East-West relations and undoubtedly will contribute for their positive development.

Today, Deutchlandfunk radio refers to a number of foreign papers which also assess Mr. Todor Zhivkov's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany as an important stage not only in the bilateral relations but also in the development of the East-West dialogue.

The positive assessments in the press, radio and television, the great interest toward Mr. Todor Zhivkov's meetings in Bonn, shown by the most wide political and business circles in the Federal Republic, increase the conviction that the four days of this visit will leave durable mark and concrete results. Today's intensive and fruitful political talks will contribute to that end.

This evening the Bulgarian state leader accompanied by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the other officials, left for Duesseldorf. There Mr. Todor Zhivkov will meet and have talks with Mr. Johannes Rau, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the German Social Democratic Party.

FRG Media Covers Visit

For FRG media reportage on the 4-day visit to the FRG by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman and BCP general secretary, and his accompanying Bulgarian delegation including meetings with President Richard von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 3 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS NEW BANKING SYSTEM

AU031937 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- The Council of Ministers has adopted a decree and a new regulation for the banks which creates the necessary legal basis for making serious changes in banking in connection with the BCP CC Politburo "Considerations on the Basic Principles of the Restructuring of the Banking System", which were published recently.

The main aim of the restructuring of the banks and their work is to bring them in line with the objective laws governing the socioeconomic development of the country and with the principles of self-management. Specialized trading banks may now be set up as shareholders' societies with the participation of the Bulgarian People's Bank and the self-managing organizations of the most important branches of the economy.

The following new banks have been opened: "Elektronika", "Biochim", "Avtotekhnika", "Zemedelska i Kooperativna" (Agricultural and Cooperative), "Stroitelna" (Building), "Transportna", "Banka za Stopanski Initsiativi" (Economic Initiatives Bank), "Stopanska Banka" (Economic Bank).

The conditions are now being created for the banks' more active involvement in the restructuring of the economy. The main idea of the setting up of the new trade banks is to provide, together with the enterprises, the conditions for efficient development on the basis of technological renovation. Each economic organization may get credits from any of the new banks by mutual agreement.

The Bulgarian People's Bank (BNB) remains the only institution issuing money and coordinating the work of the other banks. The day-to-day banking services for the self-managing organizations will continue to be rendered by the branches of the Bulgarian People's Bank.

The new regulation includes the basic requirements which the new banks must meet in controlling production and investment through the national currency, the leva. The regulation gives legal backing to the banks' influence over the acceleration of techno-scientific progress.

The decree of the Council of Ministers and the regulation for the banks will be published in the State Bulletin.

NEW MARINE RESOURCES TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER

AU031705 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Jun 87 p 1

[Nasko Mandadzhiev report: "Bathyscaphes Will Seek Underwater Treasures -- A Technological Center for Marine Resources Has Started Work in Varna"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At the beginning of 1987 Bulgaria declared its rights to a 200-mile zone along the Black Sea coast. This act has been followed by many other initiatives, the most important of which is that a Technological Center for Marine Resources was set up. The name of the center indicates that it is the organization that will undertake our national work on studying and utilizing the ocean's resources: petroleum and hydrogen sulfide, zinc, nickel and cobalt, quarry materials, sapropelic ooze, benthos and plankton, seaweed, "Cystovira" [spelling as transliterated], clams and fish.

For the time being the Technological Center is occupying a room in the Varna Shipbuilding Institute. It has yet to find a permanent place for itself, and its staff consisits of a few persons. This is not surprising -- everything has to start from zero.... In this room works Engineer Petur Khadzhimikhachev, the chairman of the Technological Center. At the moment his documentation consists of three files: the institutional file (with a list of the associated members), the business file for the first sessions of the administrative council, and the "development" file, with the plan of the immediate tasks.

The technological center has a statute of association, under which everyone becomes a member voluntarily, with share capital, and is bound to execute (or provide funds for the execution) of previously approved program tasks. So far 14 bodies have enrolled as members of the center: The Geology Committee; the Water Transport, Shipbuilding, Inert Materials, "Devnya" and "Black Sea" Trusts, and the radio-navigational equipment trust; the fisheries resources and oceanology institutes; the Scientific-Production Combine for Combating Landslips and Abrasion and the Scientific Instrument Engineering Scientific-Production Combine; the Varna Higher Machine-Building and Electrical Engineering Institute; and Balkantourist, Varna.

The participants are authoritative and many in number, but nonetheless it seems that the field of marine resources exceeds their capabilities. For this reason we think that the absence from the list of such departments and organizations as the National Agroindustrial Union, the Central Cooperative Union, the Medical Acacemy, organizations and institutes of the food industry, Pharmachim and its divisions, and tourist complexes is unwarranted. [passage omitted]

It should not be thought that the institute is still living only on its constitutional shares. As we mentioned, it already possesses a plan for the period until 1990. Of the dozens of tasks, six have been identified as urgent, and work on these has already begun. They comprise the following: design of a towable apparatus with an operational depth of 3,000 meters (the Bulgarian submersible "Vityaz" descended to 500 meters); a technology to permit man to work underwater at depths of 200 meters (the divers of Varna Oceanology Institute have worked at depts up to 100 meters); creation of technologies and technical equipment for engineering and geological research of the continental shelf (called "Shelf 100"); investigation of sand quarry pits between Burgas and Varna; design and construction of platforms for deep petroleum and gas prospecting; research into oil pollution of sea water; and development of structures for researching the parameters of the marine environment. [passage omitted]

RUDE PRAVO ON FRG PILOT'S LANDING IN MOSCOW

AU041326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 87 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary: "Resolute Measures"]

[Text] The Soviet public is undeniably indignant about the case of the West German Cessna 172 sports plane that violated Soviet airspace on Thursday, 28 May, and penetrated the center of Moscow. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo immediately drew resolute conclusions from the incident and, inter alia, deemed it unavoidable to release Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov from the post of commander in chief of the air defense forces. It also adopted measures to reinforce the command of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

This resolve is utterly understandable. Defense of the airspace is one of the most important aspects of any country's defense, one of the most sensitive aspects of the effectiveness of its armed forces, and one of the prerequisites for its calm life in peace. This is why, as transpires from the report on its Saturday [30 May] session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is taking measures that should prevent the recurrence of "inadmissible negligence and irresolution" toward violators of the state's sovereignty.

The foreign media is looking for reasons that made it possible for the pilot of the West German sports plane, Rust, to penetrate that far. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes that an unexpected act can render even the most sophisticated air defense system of any state inoperative. The French daily LES ECHOS deems it likely that the staff of Soviet air defense forces was under the sway of the so-called South Korean syndrome, that is, the consideration of the experience of 1 September 1983 when the South Korean KAL 007 airliner penetrated USSR territory with obvious espionage intentions and was shot down.

Even a preliminary analysis of the incident shows that this was not some kind of an error by the pilot. Reports from Hamburg suggest that Rust had carefully prepared for this operation, that he had studied low altitude flying, and that he had specially modified the plane for this flight, including the installation of extra fuel tanks. He evidently was not alone in this whole operation. G. Gerasimov, the spokesman for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on Monday [1 Jun] that it remains to be clarified whether it was an act of hooliganism or whether the case has more serious motives.

Detailed investigations will surely provide an answer, but one thing is clear even today -- that it was an act of a deliberate and evident violation of Soviet laws, the consequences of which will be decided by a Soviet court. Whatever the motives of the pilot or of those standing behind him might have been, it is certain that the Soviet leadership has displayed an energetic resolve in assessing the case, which enjoys the full support of the Soviet public.

FOJTIK MEETS WITH BURUNDI UPRONA PARTY DELEGATION

LD050354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague met with the delegation of the Unity For National Progress [UPRONA] Party of Burundi headed by its secretary general, Emile Mworoha.

They informed one another about the pressing tasks of their parties in domestic and foreign policy as well as discussed the possibilities of further interparty cooperation. They expressed joint interest in deepening mutual contacts in economic trade, and cultural exchange.

HAVLIN RECEIVES FSLN, CUBAN DELEGATIONS

LD050348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and a delegation of the political high school of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party which have been taking part in an international symposium in Prague. In a comradely talk, he briefed his guests on the economic and political situation in Czechoslovakia and on the tasks we are tackling in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

TALKS ON COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA UNDERWAY

AU041840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 87 p 7

[Unsigned report in the "25 Hours Abroad" column"]

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, conducted negotiations in Vienna with Robert Graf, minister of economy, and Rudolf Streicher, minister of transport and of the nationalized industry of the Republic of Austria, on the further intensification of Czechslovak-Austrian economic relations. He also met Stefan Koren, president of the Austrian National Bank; and Hannes Androsch, chairman of the Executive Board and director general of the Creditanstalt-Bankverein.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD041039 Prague CTK in English 1008 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 4 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by deputy head of a Central Committee department Karel Kovar, left for Finland today to attend a congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

RESULTS OF BERLIN PACT MEETING REVIEWED

Presidium Discussion

LD031939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] At today's meeting the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the report on the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Along with the federal government the Presidium adopted a joint decision on the session's results. The Presidium also heard a briefing from Comrade Gustav Husak about the meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties of the Warsaw Pact member-states which took place after the Political Consultative Committee session.

The Presidium highly evaluated the importance of this meeting for an exchange of mutual experiences and for implementing the approach of the fraternal parties in accomplishing the new tasks of the present stage. The Presidium gave instructions for implementing the conclusions emerging from the Berlin meeting in the further activity of the CPCZ.

The Presidium also evaluated some economic matters. It discussed the proposal for a complex restructuring of wholesale prices by 1 January 1989. The restructuring of wholesale and purchasing prices will take place in industry, agriculture, building, forestry and water management, and various other sectors. Its aim is the creation, in harmony with the approved principles of restructuring the economic mechanism, of conditions for the objective approach to economic tools [podminky pro objektivizaci hodnotovych nastroju] and for the implementation of unified criteria for payments by enterprises. This is among the economic measures which are intended to lead to increasing incentive and to pressure for the reduction of costs and the increase of production efficiency. Restructuring will not lead to an increase in the overall level of wholesale prices. It is aimed at creating conditions for the transition to the self-financing of enterprises. It concerns economic organizations and does not include the area of retail prices. The Presidium expressed agreement with the conclusions on the restructuring of wholesale prices and emphasized the responsibility of government, its organs, economic production units, and the enterprise sphere for its correct and timely implementation.

The Presidium also evaluated measures for the preparation of the fuels and energy base for the next winter period. It appreciated the selflessness of the people in overcoming last winter's demanding conditions and expressed the need to utilize previous experience to make stricter demands on the preparation of central and local organs for next winter. A particularly pressing requirement is the full renewal of supplies for fuel and energy sources which demands that this year's plan of coal mining be exceeded by at least 2.5 million tonnes. The reliable securing of the mining readiness of the coal fields and the construction and repair of energy and heating equipment are also necessary. The requirement to increase fuel and energy resources conservation, improve the quality of management of the rationalization process, and to activate the political and organizational work in implementing savings of all types of fuels and energy was greatly emphasized at the Presidium session.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also concerned itself with measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of primary party organizations on the basis of results of annual members' meetings. It praised the effort by party organizations to secure the tasks of party policy in their sphere of influence. At the same time it pointed out the need to overcome more quickly the considerable differences in the speed with which individual primary organizations are perfecting their work methods in implementing the course established by the 27th CPCZ Congress and the December and March sessions of the party's Central Committee. The Presidium emphasized the need for more energetic development of an atmosphere of openness, principled criticism and self-criticism, and coming to terms with shortcomings. The Presidium also emphasized the need for a combative and active spirit when implementing new tasks and requirements, as well as care in deepening internal party democracy and the growth of involvement of communists in all areas of the party. The Presidium described increasing activity and the fighting spirit of party organizations in preparing for the demanding tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and in consistent securing of the tasks of this year's plan, as the most pressing tasks of the present.

Also on the agenda of the Presidium meeting were several foreign policy questions. The Presidium evaluated the results of the official friendly visit by Branko Mikulic, president of the Yugoslav FEC, to Czechoslovakia. In this regard the Presidium positively evaluated the present development of bilateral relations and emphasized the CSSR's interest and will for the all-round deepening of mutually beneficial contacts with the SFRY.

The Presidium also noted the report on the visit by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak SR, to Cyprus. It acquainted itself with the results of the international conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries for political organizational work in Bucharest. The conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Secretary Mikulas Beno. The presidium noted the report on the results of the Communist Party of Greece Congress, which was attended by a CPCZ delegation headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Government of the Slovak SR. The Presidium noted information on the results of the respective visits by Jan Fotik and Frantisek Pitra, candidates of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the People's Republics of Hungary and Poland.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial 1 June

AU031402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Stepping Up the Efforts for Peace"]

[Text] The current situation makes it exceptionally urgent to assess the trends of its development and find new and even more effective ways of averting the threat of war and of preserving peace. This task was taken up by the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that was held in the capital city of the GDR on 28 to 29 May. A meeting of the leaders of the delegations present was also held on this occasion.

The Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee represents another major step in strengthening the fraternal countries' defense alliance.

The session comprehensively and profoundly reviewed the international situation in Europe and in the world at large. Once again and with all due urgency it drew attention to the fact that a nuclear war would know no winners as it would signify the extinction of human civilization. That is why the question of averting a war conflict, halting the arms race, and taking specific steps in the direction of disarmament, notably concerning in nuclear weapons, is a truly fateful one for mankind.

This is also the basis of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states -- its aim is the maintenance of the balance of forces on the lowest possible level, the reduction of military potentials to the level that is necessary to defend oneself. The fact that the Berlin session adopted a statement on the military doctrine as a special document of the fraternal socialist countries confirms that the Warsaw Pact member-states are completely united on the questions of principle guiding their military and foreign policy.

Faced with the slanders from the ranks of the enemies of international detente who accuse the socialist countries of "aggressive designs," the session of the Political Consultative Committee stated with absolute clarity that the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states is strictly defensive. The socialist countries will not initiate military operations against anyone, unless they themselves become the target of an armed attack; they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons; they do not regard any state as their enemy; and their armed forces are set up according to the principle of adequacy, with the composition and numbers that are necessary to ensure reliable defense.

The arms race on the European continent has grown to alarming dimensions. Let us only consider the fact that the concentration of arms and military technology in Europe is 20 times higher than the world average, that thousands of nuclear arms and missiles and tens of thousands of aircraft, tanks, artillery weapons, and other types of weapons are deployed here.

Europe resembles a powder keg in this situation. Very little, such as a technological or human failure, suffices to trigger a catastrophe on a global scale. That is why easing military tension is so important. A set of specific proposals on how to reduce armaments is on the conference tables in Geneva, Vienna, and elsewhere. Their authors are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

The Berlin session gave full backing to these proposals. It stressed the necessity of concluding, without delay, an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe in accordance with the principles agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. It also labeled as an important task the necessity of eliminating Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and of resolving the question of tactical nuclear devices.

The Political Consultative Committee also presented its positions on other weighty military-political questions. It emphasized the significance which an end to nuclear weapons tests would have, and stressed the necessity of preventing the arms race from being carried into outer space. The issues on the agenda also included the elimination of chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional arms and equipment. The Warsaw Pact member-states also proposed solutions with regard to these issues. The level of the dialogue on these problems is of great importance, in view of their gravity: It should have enough authority to be able to arrive at tangible results.

For example, this dialogue could take the form of a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of states which signed the Final Act of the CSCE in H lsinki in 1975.

Another peace appeal resounded from the capital city of the GDR. The Warsaw Pact member-states are turning to the states of NATO with proposals for disarmament. They call on them to engage in a dialogue, to halt the arms race, to ease military tension. The purpose of these efforts is to safeguard reliable and firm relations of peace -- in Europe but also beyond the European continent. The proposals of the socialist countries generously meet halfway the views of the partners on the other side of the negotiating table.

Solid peace and cooperation among European states with different social systems require of the Western side new approaches and the recognition of existing political realities. It goes without saying that this is incompatible with revanchism, nationalism, and chauvinism, with fanning hatred among nations, with inciting anticommunism.

Our time, a time of revolutionary international political changes, a time in which the principles of new political thinking and the idea of a broad coalition against nuclear weapons are increasingly gaining ground in international relations, requires comprehensive and closer cooperation among fraternal socialist countries in the international political field. The role of the Warsaw Pact as an instrument of coordinating foreign and military policies continues to increase. It is thus natural that the Berlin session also dealt with the ways of using more effective methods and mechanisms in deepening cooperation, ways of making the coordination of the course of action more efficient, and with the ways of increasing -- at the same time -- the role of the member countries in the efforts for peace and the security of nations.

The struggle for peace and against disarmament is entering a new phase, a phase which will entail implementing the socialist countries' peace initiatives. It will be a period in which the unity and energetic actions of the fraternal socialist countries associated within the Warsaw Pact will matter more than ever before.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL WARNING FOLLOWS QUALITY CHECK

AU010818 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Warning Letters"]

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak mail delivers millions of letters daily; their contents are known to the senders and the addressees. But recently our communications system delivered letters with extraordinary contents. Let us violate the privacy of the mail and have a look at their contents, since the addressees were unable to keep it to themselves anyway -- they had to acquaint their colleagues, or even whole working collectives, with the contents. The letters were addressed to the directors of the ELITEXT plant in Trebic; the Orlican plant in Chocen; the Automobile Works in Mlada Boleslav; the AGROZET ZETOR plant in Brno; the PAL MAGNETON Plant in Kromeriz; the TESLA plan in Liptovsky Hradek; the Vihorlat plant in Snina; the ZPA Machinery and Automation Plant in Prague-Kosire; the TOS Machine Tool Factory in Kurim; and the CKD Tatra works in Smichov.

The letters, signed by the minister-chairman of the CSSR's People's Control Committee, state: "In following up the measures adopted by the CSSR Government for raising the quality of Czechoslovak products, the information about the development of the quality of selected products was evaluated. The results of the evaluation have shown that defects in... (a specific list follows here) products produced by the enterprise that you direct continue to be considerable. These defects are the reason why the value of good about which complaints were received last year amounted to... (followed by specific facts) in the volume of exports. I ask you to see to a speedy rectification of this state of affairs, and particularly to eliminate the causes of the defects; and to adopt immediate measures so that no products of poor quality will leave the enterprise. Should no radical change take place with regard to the quality of the products named above, the People's Control Committee in the Czech and Slovak SRs, in keeping with the CSSR Government Resolution No 338/1986, will be forced to introduce quality inspection, with all the consequences following from the special inspection regime." Similar letters were sent to other enterprises by the People's Control Committees of the Czech and Slovak SRs.

The enterprise know very well what the special inspection regime means. It means temporary loss of claims to remunerations and other advantages used by the enterprise under normal conditions. The deadline for the "temporary" regime is in the hands of the enterprise -- it is in effect up to the time when the enterprise eliminates the causes which led to the introduction of the special inspection regime and up to the time when it confirms by its results that the achieved corrections are not an exceptional, but a permanent achievement. [passage omitted]

But it is not merely a question of exports, although exports are of extraordinary significance for a state with high demands on the import of raw material and energy. It is as important to deliver faultless commodities for the needs of our national economy or domestic market. Defective equipment cannot be foisted on the domestic consumer because it was not good enough for export; our enterprises, too, need reliable machinery to be able to accomplish their planned tasks. [passage omitted]

What does the first experience acquired in the activities of the inspection groups show? Above all, it shows that the main reasons for the criticized defects were and are sloppy work, overlooking obvious shortcomings in work discipline, egalitarian determination of remunerations for work regardless of its quality -- in brief, an irresponsible attitude toward the intentions and needs of our society. However, it is not whole collectives which are negligent -- their reputation and working results are being spoiled, as a rule, by only a few individuals. But it is unexcusable that the enterprise management and the working collectives themselves have not succeeded in bringing such black sheep to their senses one way or another, using various sanctions. In a number of enterprises, people think that it is better to have a bad worker than none at all. This false approach must also be immediately eliminated. [passage omitted]

There used to be a time when an enterprise which wanted to get rid of a bad employee supplied him with a most beautiful personal evaluation [pracovni posudek]. It won't be long now before such composing of evaluations will be a thing of the past -- it will be obvious that a person who leaves a working collective does so because his work is not up to par. And will there be a collective that will be willing to accept a loafer, and to work in his stead?

The warning letters from the CSSR People's Control Committee were addressed to directors; but in reality they addressed whole working collectives, urging them to correct things in time, to tighten their working and technological discipline, and to be stricter in assessing the results of their work. The enterprises which have not yet received any warning letters should act in the same manner. The time has come to sweep in front of one's own door -- everywhere.

BRIEFS

CZECH AIDS FIGURES -- In the Czech SR there are already 44 carriers of and 6 persons ill with AIDS. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA VIKEND Supplement in Czech No 20, 23 May 87 p3 AU]

PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS IN SLOVAKIA -- The number of permits issued by national committees in Slovakia to individuals to provide jobs and services for the public increased by 261 in 1986. This means that almost 6,000 citizens in the Slovak SR currently possess such permits. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May p 1 AU]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT BODIES SUPPORT PACT TALK

LD041229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- A joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers on the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting on 28-29 May 1987 in Berlin was published in the GDR capital today. It has the following text:

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers have received the report from the GDR delegation on the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and have expressed full support for the results of the Berlin meeting of the highest political body of the Warsaw Pact. They thanked Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the work performed by the delegation led by him.

On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of world developments, the allied socialist states coordinated their future action and a series of important new steps with the aim of halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Real disarmament results are now possible and essential to place peace on a stable and lasting basis and to free mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe. The possibilities for this have grown. They must be resolutely utilized without delay.

The breakthrough to worldwide disarmament can be achieved with the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. At the same time the agreement would open the way to a Europe where security, cooperation, and understanding are dominant.

The results of the Berlin meeting are an encouragment to all forces of reason and realism. They provide broad scope for the continuation of an active policy of political dialogue with all those who want to contribute to peace. This again demonstrates to all the world's public the profoundly humanist nature of the policy of socialism, which began seven decades ago with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

With the document on military doctrine the Warsaw Pact states underscored the exclusively defensive nature of their alliance. At the same time they underline the genuineness of their peace strategy. Their actions are determined by the conviction that under the present conditions, acceptable solutions of contentious issues can be achieved only by peaceful paths and by political means. The socialist states demand neither more nor less security than any other state. They therefore state that they are maintaining their military strength only at the level absolutely required for the protection of their peoples' security. The document is at the same time an open appeal to NATO for mutual military restraint. It is an offer of steadfast and courageous strengthening of the path of mutual confidence-building. The Warsaw Pact's military doctrine is in full accordance with the highest principle of our party and state policy to do everything to ensure war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

At the Political Consultative Committee meeting further steps to deepen cooperation between the fraternal parties and states were discussed. The GDR will, as always, do everything in its power to contribute to the realization of the jointly-agreed foreign poicy stance. In this sense it will steadfastly continue, together with the CSSR, the initiatives for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

The meeting gained special signficance from the participation of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties at events to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin. The leading representatives of the allied socialist states strongly praised the historic changes in the GDR capital, city of peace, and expressed their high regard for the implementation of the comprehensive reconstruction measures for the shaping of the capital of the socialist German state.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers are certain that the citizens of the GDR fully and completely approve the decisions of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and will continue to strengthen our state, and thus peace and socialism, in their daily work.

HONECKER MEETS NETHERLANDS LEADERS, ENDS TALKS

Offers New Arms Proposal

LD041557 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague (DPA) -- The Warsaw Pact has presented NATO with a new disarmament proposal that envisages the wholesale dismantling of the conventional weapons of both block systems by 25 percent by 1990. The proposal was made public by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker who is currently on a 3-day official visit to the Netherlands.

A spokesman of The Hague Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Honecker had already mentioned this proposal yesterday during the first round of political talks with Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

The Netherlands Foreign Ministry explained that the proposal is a new offer by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO. In the talk, Honecker let it be understood that this disarmament proposal was decided at the most recent summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin.

Attends Queen's Luncheon

LD041901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands gave a luncheon for Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council in The Hague today. The two countries' highest representatives gave speeches underlining the joint desire of their states and people to work for peace and cooperation. Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers was present at the luncheon. [passage omitted]

Converses with Beatrix

LD042014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker visited Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in the Noordeinde Palace today. During the meeting both heads of state expressed their pleasure at the good state of relations between their countries. With great satisfaction they noted that they shared many common points of view. Both sides regarded the preservation of peace as the most important present task.

Following the talk, in which Prince Claus took part, Queen Beatrix gave a luncheon for Erich Honecker. In her toast she expressed her great pleasure at the visit by the chairman of the GDR State Council. She said Erich Honecker's visit called to mind her husband's 1985 visit to the GDR which he often recollected with pleasure and about which he had related a great deal to her. That visit had been linked with music, whereas the visit by the chairman of the State Council was devoted to a much broader spectrum. Queen Beatrix expressed the hope that Erich Honecker's stay in her country would be both useful and pleasant.

In his toast, Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the friendly reception that had been accorded to him and his entourage in the Netherlands and for the cordial words of welcome. He had responded gladly to the invitation to visit this beautiful and interesting country, whose people historically had contributed so much to the progress of mankind, to the treasure-house of world culture, and to the striving for peace between peoples.

He said at this juncture that he would like to say that the people of the GDR would never forget how much the Dutch had suffered through German fascism and militarism and that they had made an everlasting contribution to its destruction. The courageous and deeply humane behavior that was conveyed so movingly in the diary of Anne Frank must be kept alive and always passed on.

At this occasion, which is so important for relations between the two countries, he said that it was the sincere and resolute will of the GDR to do everything possible to preserve and safeguard peace, which is essential for both countries' exposed position in Europe. The GDR's actions continue to be determined by the principle that war must never again start from German soil.

The people of this world, Erich Honecker said, do not want to be cast into a nuclear catastrophe. Everyone, alongside his friends and allies, should work to ensure that in a Europe with ever fewer weapons, peace becomes more and more secure. This would also stimulate bilateral relations between the GDR and the Netherlands and their expansion in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. Finally, Erich Honecker proposed a toast to the health of the queen, to the well-being of the Dutch people, and to joint work for a peaceful future.

The members of Erich Honecker's entourage were also guests at the festive luncheon in Noordeinde Palace. Attending on the Dutch side were Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers; State Council Vice President Willem Scholten; Professor Dr Piet Steenkamp, president of the First Chamber of parliament; Dr Dirk Dolman, president of the Second Chamber of parliament; Rudolf de Korte, deputy premier and economic affairs minister; Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek; Interior Minister Cees van Dijk; and Justice Minister Frederik Korthals Altes. Other political, economic, and public figures, including general directors and directors of important companies in the country, were also present at the luncheon.

Visits Delft, Prince's Tomb

LD041355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- On the 2d day of his official visit to the Netherlands Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, went to the venerable city of Delft this morning. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker and his entourage walked from the city hall across the marketplace, where they were warmly welcomed by numerous citizens and guests to the city, to the New Church opposite. Erich Honecker laid flowers at the tomb of Prince William of Orange there. [passage omitted]

In warmly welcoming the GDR head of state, Mayor Walsum recalled the year 1934, when Erich Honecker met with a warm reception in Amsterdam on fleeing from the Gestapo. The fact that Honecker is now on an official visit to the Netherlands reflects the changes that have taken place. [passage omitted]

In his reply, Erich Honecker stressed the joint struggle to preserve peace and develop cooperation among the peoples. His reception in the Netherlands reminded him of the solidarity with which the people of the Netherlands received German antifascists in the struggle against Hitlerite tyranny and gave them a second homeland. Throughout the period of the resistance, and also subsequently, after the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, he never forgot the solidarity with which he was received in Amsterdam, a time when his friendship with and attraction to this beautiful country of the inhabitants of Orange developed.

Talks With Joint Association

LD042346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- At the end of his second day in the Netherlands, Erich Honecker had a friendly meeting with the president and members of the Presidium of the Netherlands-GDR Association in his residence, the Scheveningen Kurhaus Hotel, this evening.

Piet Burggraaf, president of the association, stated that over 13 years the association's strong solidarity with the state and people of the GDR had made the members committed to actively creating a peaceful and hopeful future for mankind. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker said that today there is no more important task than protecting mankind from a nuclear world war. Since its inception, the GDR has striven to ensure that never again should war or threats to other people emanate from German soil, but only, and always, peace. Active work for peace and security is profoundly embedded in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens. This corresponds to the humanitarian nature of socialist society.

"Our era is overshadowed by dangers that threaten the existence of mankind. This situation, in our opinion, calls for a new approach to the solution of international issues," Erich Honecker continued. "Joint action by all who allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism must, and can, make it possible for mankind to enter the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons. This aim is also served by the comprehensive program of arms limitation and disarmament proposed at the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is particularly a question of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe -- with no ifs, and, buts about it.

"Never have there existed such realistic chances of gradually leading our continent along the path to a Europe free of weapons of mass destruction. The joint proposals of the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ for creating a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe and for withdrawing chemical weapons are, in this connection, without doubt greatly relevant."

"With pleasure and satisfaction, I saw from the letter which you sent to me from your annual general meeting this year that we are in full and total agreement on these issues of vital importance to mankind. I agree from the bottom of my heart with your view that the opportunities proposed should be supported with actions. My meetings with your country's leading representatives strengthen my belief that the GDR and the Netherlands, in spite of differing social systems and membership in different military coalitions, can contribute toward implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence. I am certain that, through these talks, new opportunities will open up for cooperation between our countries," Erich Honecker underlined.

Meets Communist Leader

LD042310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker today received Elli Izebound, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN), at his residence, in Kurhaus Hotel in Schevenigen.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. During their discussion on the two parties' international policies, Erich Honecker and Elli Izebound stressed the need to exert maximum efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to take concrete steps toward disarmament. They favor the immediate signing of an agreement on removing all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe. Following the signing of such an agreement and in coordination with the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR, the Soviet missiles that had been deployed in the two countries in response to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe would be withdrawn.

Both politicians also favor the simultaneous elimination of Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe. The arms race must be ended on earth and its extension to space prevented.

Erich Honecker noted that the GDR's initiatives regarding the FRG activity contribute to reducing military confrontation in Europe. The joint proposal with the CSSR for a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe is evidence of such contributions.

Elli Izebound praised the GDR's constructive policy of dialogue and detente, which is being positively received in the Netherlands. In view of the historical experience of the Dutch, it was good to know that the GDR considers it a basic principle of its policy to do everything possible to prevent a war from ever again starting from German soil.

Erich Honecker and Elli Izeboud reaffirmed their parties' determination to strengthen their efforts for the cooperation of all forces of reason and realism. They stressed the necessity and the usefulness of political dialogue between states with different social systems. They also assessed the present visit as an important contribution to further developing and deepening relations between the GDR and the Netherlands in the interests of both peoples.

Erich Honecker and Elli Izebound favor deepening relations between the SED and the Communist Party of the Netherlands and agreed on relevant measures. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1653 GMT on 4 June adds: "Maurius Ernsting, deputy party chairman, and Jan de Boo, member of the Politburo, also attended the meeting."

Meets Labor Party Heads

LD042226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker had a friendly meeting in his residence in The Hague today with Mariane Sint, chairman of the Labor Party of the Netherlands (PvdA), and Wim Kok, group chairman of the PvdA in the Second Chamber of Parliament.

They agreed that, in view of the complicated and tense world situation, the dialogue between communists, socialists, and social democrats is of added importance. Despite ideological and sociopolitical differences of opinion, they are important partners for the implementation of a policy of peace, reason, and realism, in international relations.

They stressed that the SED and the Pvda agree or hold similar positions on decisive questions of safeguarding peace. They both agree on the need to do everything possible to avert the danger of nuclear destruction threatening the existence of mankind. Both parties support all proposals aimed at stopping the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. At present there is a great chance for a breakthrough in the sphere of nuclear disarmament on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. This would clear the way for withdrawing from the GDR and the CSSR the operational and tactical missiles that were deployed in response to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Both parties also support the double-zero option for the removal of shorter-range missiles. They further stressed that the SED and the PvdA regard the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe as an important contribution to reducing military confrontation.

The representatives of the SED and the PvdA favor closer contacts between their parties and further expanding relations between the GDR and the Netherlands. The visit to the Netherlands by the chairman of the SED State Council, which was an important element in fruitful East-West cooperation in the common house of Europe, was particuarly significant in this respect.

'Deeply Impressed' by Progress

LD042015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The talks between Erich Honecker and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers ended successfully today. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of their discussions. Erich Honecker said he was deeply impressed by the progress of his official visit to the Netherlands. He stressed that the numerous meetings with the people of the country, had shown the great sympathy of the Dutch for the GDR and their support for the development of relations between the two states.

Prime Minister Lubbers stressed that the results of the visit represented a very important interim stage for the further development of relations. They had laid the foundation for the further cooperation in the international sphere and in the bilateral framework. He said he hopes that Europe will profit from these good relations.

Erich Honecker, on behalf of the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers, invited Prime Minister Lubbers to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

As a result of the consultations two agreements were signed. Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Hans van den Broek signed the agreement between the GDR and the Netherlands regarding the application of the European Accord of 17 October 1980. This guarantees medical treatment for citizens of a state that is party to the agreement and for other persons covered by social insurance in that state during their stay in the other country. With these provisions the agreement promotes the further deepening of relations between the two states and also concretely contributes to the implementation of the recommendation contained in the Helsinki Final Act for developing cooperation among states in humanitarian questions.

Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Economic Affairs Minister Rudolf de Korte signed an agreement between their ministries on further developing economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for the period 1987-88.

Fischer Meets Counterpart

LD042121 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Dutch counterpart, Hans van den Broek, met in The Hague today for talks on current international issues. They discussed the state of bilateral relations and outlined areas of possible future cooperation. In this conversation, they agreed that good mutual relations, such as those between the GDR and the Netherlands, are indispensable to creating and protecting a climate of fertile and confidence-strengthening cooperation in international relations.

The progress of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting was at the forefront of their discussion of international issues.

Envoy Comments on Trip

LD042058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, made the following statement in The Hague today:

On the second day of the official visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, it already can be stated that the results can be assessed extremely positively. This applies to the talks with the representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and is also shown by the many cordial meetings with the people of the country. They strengthen the conviction that Erich Honecker's visit to the Netherlands is an important contribution to the consolidation and expansion of the good, good-neighborly, and mutually fruitful relations between our two states and peoples. Moreover, the exchange of views, especially between Ruud Lubbers and Erich Honecker and also between the other representatives of the two states, lends fresh impulses for greater trust and more stability in Europe and in the world.

In this connection it should be stressed that the talks between the representatives of the two countries were characterized by mutual trust and understanding for one another and by frankness and open-mindedness. They were a practical demonstration that only by means of negotiations are satisfactory results in the interests of the people achieved. The talks focused on questions of disarmament and safeguarding peace. The chairman of the GDR Council of State spoke in detail about the Berlin summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. Its decisions represent a comprehensive peace program, a concept for the security of all people and states. In our view these proposals, which leave out no kind of weapons nor any verification, make it possible with reason and goodwill, for all those involved to achieve far-reaching agreements on arms limitation and disarmament.

It was very gratifying to note in dealing with many of these issues that there was agreement in the positions of the two countries, especially regarding a double zero-option for medium-range missiles. Furthermore, on both sides the importance was stressed of starting negotiations on conventional disarmament.

The talks also offered the possibility to reach understanding on many other issues. Erich Honecker also took the opportunity to inform his hosts about the successful development of the GDR, which is clearly reflected in its statistics. According to these, in the month of May national income rose by 4 percent; the production of industrial goods by 4.5 percent; net industrial production by 7.7 percent; and labor productivity by 8.2 percent. These figures illustrate the dynamic development of the GDR for the well-being of the people. To continue this course, the GDR, as the chairman of the Council of State stressed yesterday, needs nothing more urgently than peace.

Mittag Meets Economics Minister

LD042104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 4 Jun (ADN) -- During Erich Honecker's official visit to the Netherlands, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council, met Rudolf de Korte, deputy premier and economic affairs minister of the Netherlands, for a conversation at The Hague. The primary topic of discussion was further expanding bilateral economic relations.

Both Mittag and De Korte positively assessed the level of achieved trade and economic relations. They agreed to signal their states' interest in deepening and intensifying economic relations to mutual advantage. They discussed opportunities and expressed both sides' firm desire to transform the impetus resulting from the talks at the highest level into concrete activities to intensify economic cooperation. Mittag briefed his interlocutor on the preparations for the third GDR Technical Days in the Netherlands in 1988. Taking part in the conversation was Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign trade minister.

KESSLER RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER YEFIMOV

LD050939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, received for a friendly talk today Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force of the Soviet Army.

The guest is leading a delegation on a visit to the Air Force and Air Defenses Command of the National People's Army [NVA]. The meeting concentrated on questions concerning the deepening of the class and weapons alliance between the NVA and the Soviet Army.

Army General Kessler stressed that productive impetuses for both sides for the struggle for full fighting strength and combat readiness in the interests of the preservation of peace consistently come from the close relations with the Soviet comrades in arms and particularly from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. This applies to all NVA forces.

The meeting in the Defense Ministry was attended by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command. Colonel General Fladimir Meretskov, representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces in the NVA, attended. During their visit to the GDR, the delegation met with NVA members at airborne units.

PRC LEADERS THANK HONECKER FOR CONDOLENCES

AU011737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, thanked Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, for his expression of sympathy with regard to the disastrous conflagration in northeastern China and the serious ferry accident on the Chang-jiang.

DAILY DETAILS AFGHAN TRAINING, FUNDING AID

AU021150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 87 p 6

[Report by Martin John: "Joint Work for the Kabul Energy Program"]

[Text] Embedded in the southern foothills of the Hindu Kush, Kabul, which has been Afghanistan's capital for 240 years, seems to melt into the horizon. From the Garden Mountain, one of the city's most impressive features, one can let one's eyes wander over the innumerable small houses mostly built close to each other by the inhabitants themselves, and over the masses of people that move through the streets and bazaars from the morning until sunset. This vague impression already conveys an idea of the problems Kabul is facing.

When with their massive attacks the enemies of the 1978 April Revolution forced many inhabitants to flee -- above all in the border regions -- a tremendous invasion of Kabul began. Hundreds of thousands of people settled in the plateau located 2,000 meters above sea level. Today at least 1.5 million inhabitants live in an area of 320 square kilometers, I was told by Dr. Abdiani [name as published], chairman of the city's Executive Committee and mayor of Kabul, which means that the figure has doubled within a short time.

Hundreds of Specialists Were Trained [subhead]

A special program has been set up for the stabilization of energy production, which has become vital for such a capital city. [paragraph continues]

So far small water power plants in the vicinity of the city have been put into operation, the capacity of which is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the growing town. As Dr Abdiani stated, much has been improved through the help of the socialist countries, including substantial contributions from the GDR. Economic expert Holger Meyer from the Elektrotechnik Export-Import Berlin foreign trade enterprise acompanied us through the new Kabul North substation, which was completely built by the GDR. As of this year, the comprehensive renovation of the other three municipal substations will be tackled -- a project of the new 5-year plan. Afghan specialists continue to be trained for this purpose in the GDR. It is interesting to note that since 1980 more than 600 specialists from various sectors have been fully trained in the GDR, with the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries 5 years ago causing a particular upswing. Based on anti-imperialist solidarity and trusting cooperation, relations have been developing at a rapid pace in numerous spheres.

Since last year, the new members of the FDJ friendship brigades have been making a very different but equally important contribution to the above-mentioned energy program. As a solidarity contribution from the youth association they assumed the complicated task of converting an old Kabul technical college for metal working and other trades into a training institution for high-voltage specialists. This, too, is part of the 5-year plan. As Matthias Godemann, leader of the brigade, explained to me in Kabul, their task is to reorganize curricula and alter textbooks, to convey teaching principles and the latest expert knowledge to the trainers, and to work out a project concerning technical equipment. Also this is being done in so-called "flying changes," without a break. In addition -- fully in the spirit of the friendship treaty -- time should be left for installing a youth club together with the Afghan partners.

Finally a third example: Ahmad Bashir Roigar [name as published], chairman of the State Committee for Radio, Television, and Cinematography, briefed me on the GDR's extensive help in developing the Republic's radio service. He said that following the revolution the radio has assumed a significant function in disseminating truth and knowledge. It is the medium that reaches the largest part of the population most easily and quickly. This is all the more important because illiteracy is very high and the technical expenditure for television would be very high in the mountains.

Supporting a Peaceful Solution [subhead]

"The close relations between Afghanistan and the GDR have paid in a two-fold respect," Ahmad Bashir Roigar pointed out. "For one thing, every year 20 to 30 specialists have been trained in the GDR. For another, the GDR completely rebuilt our broadcasting station, installed six sound studios and the broadcasting studio, and provided essential working equipment for the Afghan radio, including a sound archive and library. The GDR has also started an important role in the expansion and modernization of the studios." The relations between the two countries are firmly based on the 30 state agreements and working protocols. Extensive agreements provide for cooperation in the energy sector, the university and technical school sector, in the field of culture and public education, and in the spheres of health and posts and telecommunications. As regards trade the GDR mainly receives products typical of the country, such as skins and dried fruit, with Afghanistan covering 95 percent of our demand for raisins. At this very time when Afghanistan's party and government are doing everything possible to pursue a policy of national reconciliation, to bring lasting peace to the country and the region, the cooperation between the two parties and countries that has developed is proving itself again. The GDR is following all efforts to arrive at a peaceful solution of the problems in and around Afghanistan with great sympathy and manifold support.

GENERAL HORVATH RETURNS FROM MOSCOW PACT MEETING

LD042058 Budapest MTI in English 1902 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, Political Main Section chief of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defence, who headed a delegation to the meeting of the political main section chiefs of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty members in Moscow on invitation of General of the Army Aleksey Lizichev, Political Main Section chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Fleet, returned Thursday. The Political Main Section chief met General of the Army Dimitriy Yazov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union.

PUBLIC NOT TOLD OF ROMANIAN DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL

LD041350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1229 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Talks between high-level representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Romanian Communist Party opened here today. It has been learned that they will focus on the improvement of the two countries' aggravated relations.

The Hungarian public has not been informed on the arrival of the Romanian party officials or the topic of the three-day talks.

The Romanian delegation, led by the party's number two Emil Bobu who is a member of the Central Committee's Political Executive Committee, and Central Committee secretary and foreign affairs expert Ion Stoian, arrived here yesterday. Their hosts are the Hungarian Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath, who was recently in Bucharest to attend a meeting of East European party secretaries, and Matyas Szuros, who is in charge of foreign political cooperation.

Informed sources report that the two delegations will discuss a wide range of subjects, especially bilateral political and economic relations. They will also discuss the dispute over Transylvania and the status of the two-million-strong Hungarian minority who live in this Romanian region.

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT PREVIEWED

LD041710 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Starting on June 4, Zhao Ziyang will go on to visit several European socialist countries.

Hungarian-Chinese relations

Following two decades of relations at an ebb, Chinese-Hungarian relations are now settled and a significant development can be discerned from the early eighties.

In the wake of resolutions accepted at the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, held in 1982, interstate relations, which were interrupted and reached a low in the middle of the sixties, were normalized in line with the revival of bilateral connections. This process was reflected by bilateral visits of politicians, businessmen, activists of social and mass organizations, along with the expansion of cultural, technical-scientific, economic and commercial cooperation.

The restoration of party relationships, reflected by the visits and consultations of leaders of different levels, culminated in the visit to China of Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in January this year. Ferenc Havasi held talks with leaders of state and party and of the Chinese economy. In the course of the talks both sides emphasized that the settled party relations can open new vistas in bilateral cooperation. The visit of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council, will be an important stage in this process, raising bilateral relations to the highest level.

The most important objective set before the expanding bilateral cooperation is the intensification of economic cooperation, revealing and exploiting untapped opportunities on the basis of reciprocal benefits. Economic relations have been developing since the early eighties. Commercial turnover for 1986 amounted to 747 million Swiss francs against the 100 million francs in 1982. In a long-term agreement signed in 1985 the same annual turnover is scheduled. Temporary discord on prices, quality shortcomings and uneven deliveries, however, contribute to deliveries of goods falling short of plan. Expansion of bilateral turnover requires setting up additional commodity stocks.

In order to expand economic relations, Hungary urges the establishment of additional economic cooperations that could pave the way for a steadier and more even development. Accordingly Hungary intends to take part in the refurbishment of Chinese bus production carried out under the country's rapid modernization scheme.

Under a cooperation work plan, signed in 1984, and prolonged for 10 years in 1987, cultural exchange schemes promote the development of cultural relations. Artists, cultural delegations and scholarship holders regularly make exchange visits and exhibitions of cultural heritage are organized. In the course of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Hungary a new cultural cooperation agreement is expected to be signed replacing the former that was signed thirty years ago.

HUNGARIAN-FINNISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS TALKS HELD 4 JUNE

LD050547 Budapest MTI in English 1848 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- In Budapest Thursday Geza Kotai, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Klaus Tornudd, deputy state secretary to the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on an official visit to Hungary. At talks, Klaus Tornudo and Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs examined topical issues of the international situation and Hungarian-Finnish relations, expressed the interests of the two countries in the establishment of concrete disarmament agreements in the continuation of the process of security and cooperation in Europe and a successful conclusion to the follow-up meeting in Vienna. It was concluded with satisfaction that Hungarian-Finnish relations are developing in keeping with mutual interest and in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two people.

Present at the meeting was Arpad Hargita Hungary's ambassador to Finland, and Arto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Hungary.

NEW IRANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD032202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hungary [Keyvan Imani], yesterday met with and presented his credentials to Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. During this meeting, in welcoming the new ambassador from the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Hungarian president said: Good and strong relations between Hungary and the Islamic Republic of Iran are unchangeable. We are ready to cooperate and expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Hungarian president hoped that Iran and Hungary will take effective steps in strengthening bilateral relations.

The Iranian ambassador yesterday met and talked with Hungarian Foreign Minister Varkonyi. In this meeting, the Hungarian foreign minister stressed the expansion of relations between Iran and Hungary and said: We greatly respect the anti-imperialistic activities that are presently taking place.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 3 JUNE

LD032230 Budapest MTI in English 2020 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) -- Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine arrived in Budapest Wednesday on invitation of the National Conuncil of the Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, vice president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and by Hikmet Zaid [name as received], head of the Budapest representation of the PLO.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SESSION 25 JUNE

LD041315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Presidential Council has convened the National Assembly for 25 June. The government proposes that the session place on the agenda the draft law on the implementation of last year's budget, the amendment of the penal code as well as of the law on punitive procedure, and that it also discuss the report of the chairman of the National Environmental Protection Council on the results achieved in the last 5-year-plan period and on the tasks of the present plan period.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD050407 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- At its session on Thursday, reported State Secretary Reszo Banyasz, government spokesman, the Hungarian Council of Ministers debated and approved by notation the report on the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

The government also debated the draft for a comprehensive societal program on maintenance of health and presented it for professional and societal discussion. In addition, the Council of Ministers approved by noting the implementation of the 1986 central economic development programmes for the socio-economic application of eletronics, the manufacture of electronics components and sub-assemblies, the production of pharmaceuticals, plant protection agents and intermediaries, and the energy economy. The meeting of this year's tasks were examined.

The spokesman then gave a brief statement related to the societal program for health maintenance. As he said, the state of health of the Hungarian public has deteriorated in the past two decades. Life expectancy at birth has deteriorated somewhat, mainly for men, while for women it has stagnated. On the other hand life expectancy in other countries of Europe is growing, the situation in Hungary can be explained partly by an incorrect way of life and by habits that are harmful to health. However, the health authorities have not been able to reply to the challenge. The programme now discussed by the government considers prevention to be the fundamental factor, i.e. for a change to take place in the conduct of the general public as regards health. This includes a significant decline in smoking, and a reduction in the consumption of alcohol. It is also considered sport and regular physical training would bring improvement. The program wishes to take advantage of international practices. Following society-wide debate the draft programme will again go before the government.

One question concerned execution of the programme on electronics. Replying, Rezso Banyasz said that in 1986 more electronic components were produced and sold than in 1985. The value of the growth was 500 million forints, in other words manufacture and sales rose from 6,740 million to 7,240 million. Pharmaceuticals manufacture was also outstanding. Last year the gross value of plant protection agent and intermediary manufacture rose by 4.2 percent. The ratio of pharmaceuticals was the larger. Calculated in forints rouble exports rose 2.2 percent, while convertible currency exports, also calculated in forints, rose 8.6 percent. The combined result was slightly under planned level.

Regarding the manpower situation, the spokesman said that in the first quarter of this year there were 56,400 open jobs on a nation-wide level. Most vacancies required manual workers. At the same time there were barely over 10,000 people seeking work. In Budapest, for instance there has been a shortage of skilled workers, with vacancies estimated at 8400 for some time, while there are a total of 136 persons seeking work.

In his reply to a question on agricultural household plots the spokesman pointed our that in 1985 there was a period when output on the household plots declined, but last year, influenced by certain government and company measures, production rose 10 percent and value exceeded 93,000 million forints. This year the small scale agricultural producers sold nearly 13 percent more products than in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 2,000 million forints. There are nearly a million and a half household and ancilliary plots of land cultivated by 4,200,000 people.

A question was asked how many Hungarian citizens travelling abroad do not return. According to the spokesman last year nearly 900,000 citizens travelled to Western countries. 3195 persons did not return, about 0.4 percent, a slight growth compared to one year earlier. The spokesman qualified the figure as insignificant and reported data on the citizens. The ratio of people under the age of 18 and of manual workers has increased, while there has been a parallel decline in university and college graduates. The reasons for remaining abroad, are naturally not included in statistics, Rezso Banyasz said, but it has been indicated that a total of seven gave their reason as political conviction and opposition to the Hungarian social system.

Last year 156 Hungarian citizens who had remained abroad returned from the West, while the year before 176 people announced intention to return. The spokesman stressed that the government intends to expand not limit travel opportunities.

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY-APRIL 1987 REPORTED

AU041523 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 87 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for January-April 1987]

[Text] January-April 1987 (Data As a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year) [subhead]

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises

Volume of gross production value

Industry total	103.4
Within this: metallurgy	101.0
machine industry	102.4
chemical industry	106.3
building materials industry	101.8
light industry	101.2
food industry	104.6
Industry excluding food industry	103.1
Number of employees	98.0
Gross product per employee	105.5
Average monthly wages per employee	105.9

Construction sector of the building industry

Production of the building industry	101.2
Number of employees	97.5
Average monthly wages per employee	105.3

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

Imports	100.5
Exports	101.8
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	107.8
Within this: food, beverages, and tobacco	106.7
articles of clothing	105.1
miscellaneous manufactured articles	109.5
Procurement	106.5
Within this: plant products	93.3
live animals	110.1
animal products	101.8

Achievement of transport enterprises
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)---------- 96.7
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)---- 99.4

Consumer price index (first quarter)---------- 105.7

Population's revenues from central sources---------- 106.9

Production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-April 1987 was 3.4 percent higher than last year. Production of all the main sectors exceeded last year's figures. Production of energy sectors increased faster than the average, that of the processing industry increased slower than the average: by 2.6 percent, and production of basic material industry increased by 1.1 percent. Industry sold 4.1 percent more than at the same period last year, including an increase of 4.1 percent in domestic sales and 4.4 percent increase in exports. Exports of industrial products increased both in ruble and convertible currency exports. The number of employees in industry dropped by 29,700, or 2 percent, compared to the same period last year. Industrial productivity per capita increased by 5.5 percent, and per hour increased by 3 percent, compared to the same period last year.

The performance of the construction sector of the building industry increased by 1.2 percent due to a considerable increase in the production of cooperative construction enterprises and a slight decrease in the production of state construction enterprises as a result of a drop in above-ground construction activity. The number of employees in the construction sector of the building industry dropped by 6,700, or 2.5 percent, compared to the same period last year. Construction and installation activity per employee increased by 3.8 percent.

The 6.5 percent increase in agricultural sales derived from a 10.1 percent increase in live animal procurement and a 1.8 percent increase in animal product procurement. The sales of plant cultivation and garden products that make up only 11 percent of total agricultural sales decreased by 6.7 percent. The sales of pigs for slaughter increased by 9.3 percent, and that of slaughter cattle increased by 3.1 percent, as compared to the same time last year. A slightly bigger proportion of the stock of slaughter pigs and cattle was purchased at the beginning of the year compared to previous years. Sales of sheep and poultry increased dynamically (by 10 percent and 11.6 percent respectively.) Exports of agricultural products decreased in both rubles and convertible currency.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 7.8 percent, in comparable prices by 2.7 percent. The greatest increase took place in the turnover of miscellaneous industrial products (6 percent in comparable prices.) The volume of food and beverages retail sales increased by 2.2 percent. The sales of clothing articles and the volume of the catering industry turnover decreased. The 4-months average of retail prices were 5 percent higher than the same period last year.

Socialist bodies spent 38.5 billion forints on investments, 1.9 percent more than in January-April last year. Much less was spent on large-investments than last year and a similar amount was spent on enterprise investments. Investments grew in all the other spheres. More money was spent on construction investments and on purchasing domestically manufactured machines and import machines from ruble imports. Investments in non-ruble import machines decreased.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives, Makes Statement

LD042237 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang arrived here today on an official, friendly party-and-state visit at the invitation of the PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. His visit comes in a period of revitalized political dialogue between Warsaw and Beijing after a new state in mutual relations was opened by Jaruzelski's working visit to China in September last year.

Zhao's scheduled talks in Warsaw are expected to contribute to strengthening and consolidating mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The fact that Poland opens Zhao's tour of five socialist states has more than a bilateral significance.

Zhao Ziyang was cordially greeted on the tarmac of Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. In a statement made available at the airport, Zhao said he was very happy to be coming on an official friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. I want to convey, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party as well as the Chinese Government and people, cordial greetings and best wishes to the PUWP and Polish Government and nation.

China and Poland are both socialist countries, goes on the statement. We are building socialism in tune with the reality in each country and are intensively striving to preserve peace in the world. In the past few years, owing to mutual efforts, the Chinese-Polish relations have been resumed in every way and have undergone a dynamic development. Development of high-level contacts between our leaders, including particularly last year's visit to China by Wojciech Jaruzelski, has carried out mutual relations into a new stage. Mutual understanding and traditional friendship between our nations are deepening. In our view, there is a solid foundation and a broad prospect of development of the Chinese-Polish relations. The Chinese Communist Party and Government highly value the relations of friendship and cooperation with Poland and wish them to develop in a lasting and stable way on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual advantages, Zhao's statement said.

I have come to your country with the noble aim of deepening understanding and confidence, to stimulate cooperation and strengthen peace. I am looking forward to the talks and meetings with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders to exchange views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. I very much look forward to learning of the great accomplishments Poland has made in socialist construction and with her valuable experience of economic reform. I am convinced that my visit will serve deeper understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Polish nations and will contribute to further development of the Chinese-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation, the statement said.

From the airport, Zhao Ziyang with Wojciech Jaruzelski left for the Otwock Wielki Palace outside Warsaw where the Chinese guest will stay during his visit.

PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. During the talk views were initially exchanged on the socialist construction in both countries, and especially on the course of the process of reforms as a certain general regularity of modern socialism. Satisfaction was voiced at the development and prospects for the relations between the two countries which are based on good traditions of cooperation.

Jaruzelski gave a dinner at the Palace of the Council of Ministers tonight in honour of Zhao Ziyang. The meeting was attended by members of Poland's top authorities and by Zhao's entourage on the Chinese side. During the dinner Jaruzelski and Zhao delivered toasts. (Texts are given separately).

Attends Banquet, Hears Toast

LD050610 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Abridged" toast by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at a banquet honoring Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Council of Ministers Palace in Warsaw on 4 June]

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- Our two peoples are linked by traditional links of friendship and mutual sympathy. We have been brought closer together by main painful historical experiences and the traditions of struggles for national and social liberation. The entrance by Poland and China upon the road of socialist construction provided a basis for all-round development of relations marked by friendship and cooperation. In recent time, they have been given a new, powerful incentive. Political dialogue, including that between our respective parties is deepening. Economic relations have been developing to mutual advantage. Our mutual trade has increased sevenfold over the past five years. Our nations are rendered good service towards becoming closer to each other by the cultural and scientific-technical exchange as well as that involving information and sports.

The development of our relations proves the strength and vitality of the ideals of socialism. Common ideological objectives allow us, in keeping with the principles of "unity in diversity", to harmonize the interests of our two nations with the sense of class solidarity and responsibility for the fate of peace and progress worldwide.

The international situation is extremely complex. The forces of imperialism have not renounced their want of domination and social revenge. The aim remains unchanged, what becomes different are the methods -- the "gunboat diplomacy", so well known to the Chinese people, has been replaced by a "missile diplomacy".

From the Elbe River over to the Yangtze River, from the Caribbeans over to the Aden Bay, efforts are being made to reverse the progressive changes and weaken socialism. The arms race, devouring gigantic material expenses, is laying a heavy burden on all of mankind, on all the countries and peoples. It threatens every day and every hour with an accidental or deliberate release of a hell on earth.

In the nuclear age a "new (way of) thinking" is necessary and on the global scale in the full sense of the word. The peace offensive carried out by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the new approach to disarmament, arms control and war doctrines, offer a realistic chance to free the world of the threat of nuclear annihilation and heal the international relations for good. It has been forcefully reaffirmed by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Located in the heart of Europe and mindful of its hard past, Poland is particularly interested in strengthening the peace and security on the European Continent. With that in mind, we have recently put forward a comprehensive plan for the reduction of armaments and increase of confidence in central Europe.

We support all constructive, both global and regional proposals aiming to settle disputes solely by political means, including in Asia which has so many times witnessed the destruction of war and brutal aggression. We welcomed the assurance by your government that People's China would not use nuclear weapons for a first-side attack as well as your opposition to the militarization of space and your support for a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific region. It is our wish that the creative and rational peace philosophy find practical application in all parts of Asia.

We are approaching the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It had shaken the world and opened a new age in the life of mankind. Its historic contribution is immense. The profound changes pursued in the Soviet Union and other socialist states are adding fresh, landmark substance to it, reflecting the nature of the present historic stage in the evolution of our formation.

The victory of a socialist revolution in China, won in a selfless and perseverant struggle by the people and the heroism of the Chinese Communists, became one of the most important events after World War II, and a weighty factor towards a progressive, anti-imperialist future of our planet.

Praises Reform in Toast

LD042249 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Abridged" toast by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet given in his honor by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the Council of Ministers Palace in Warsaw on 4 June]

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- Our nation has long admired the courage of the Polish nation in its struggle for the independence of the fatherland, its heroic deeds in the struggle against fascism and its great achievements after the war in reviving and building the country.

We are especially filled with admiration and satisfaction at the fact that during the last years the party and Government of Poland along with people of various social milieus have, through concerted efforts, on the basis of their own knowledge, bravery and strength, decisively undertaken effective steps, reversed the situation and stabilized it, thus enabling the socialized economy of return once again onto the right track of development. We are convinced that under the leadership of the PUWP with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head your nation will surely achieve ever greater success in further stabilizing the situation and moving the construction of the economy forward.

The line which our party is pursuing after the 3d plenum of the CC following the 11th congress consists in tying Marxism with practice in China, building socialism with Chinese characteristics in such a huge country as China. It is precisely with sincere aims of deepening understanding and trust, of stimulating cooperation and preserving peace that we have arrived with our visit to Poland and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

The Chinese nation dearly loves peace. In international affairs our country consistently pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy deeming the preservation of global peace as it inalienable obligation. You in Europe, we in Asia, all of us are struggling to preserve peace. The unwearing efforts of East European countries for detente and dialogue in Europe and the world stir our appreciation. To learn from different countries of the world their strong sides in economic construction - this is an important part of the Chinese policy of opening to the world. Poland and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe have accumulated rich and useful experience in the course of searching for roads of socialist construction corresponding to the reality of their own countries. We are convinced that an exchange of views and experiences on this subject with the hosts will surely yield big advantages for the Chinese nation pursuing construction and reform.

Between the Chinese nation on the one side and the Polish nation and nations of other socialist countries of Eastern Europe on the other there is a deep, traditional friendship. In spite of the fact that relations between us cooled for a certain period, nonetheless, through the joint efforts of both sides and relations between China and Poland in all fields have posted significant progress in the last few years.

We are deeply convinced that if we understand each other and trust each other, if we abide by the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality, mutual advantages and peaceful co-existence in dealing with international relations, if we abide by the principles of sovereignty and independence, full equality, mutual respect and mutual non-interference, in internal affairs in dealing with inter-party relations, then the friendly cooperation between us will surely be crowned with yet greater success.

We have arrived with our visit to Poland at a moment of the dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Poland. The visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to China last September has begun a new stage in Chinese-Polish relations. We have together welcomed the normalization of our inter-state and inter-party relations. We are convinced that thanks to the joint efforts of both sides we can surely welcome a yet more wonderful tomorrow in relations between China and Poland.

OFFICIALS VIEW PAPAL VISIT; PAPER LISTS COVERAGE

Pudysz Hints at "Disruptions'

LD041904 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Interview with Major General Zbigniew Pudysz, under secretary of state of internal affairs, by unidentified Polish television announcer; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The visit by John Paul II to Poland begins this coming Monday. The preparations for it have been going on for several months.

They include those meant to ensure the pope's personal safety, as well as the safety of those participating in the church ceremonies. [passage omitted]

After the attack on the pope's life, special measures are taken in St Peter's Square by the Italian police and the Vatican security service.

Minister, a visit by the pope, as the experience of recent years proves, is an opportunity for the activation of people whose activity constitutes a threat to public order and general security. Has this type of signal been noted in Poland?

[Pudysz] The desire of all Poles should be for the visit to take place in a dignified and calm way. Unfortunately, however, the Interior Ministry has reliable information about possible disruptions during the course of the visit.

Pudysz: 'Security' Completed

LD042216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] All work included in a plan of procedures aimed at ensuring security and order during the pope's visit to Poland has been completed, Major General Zbigniew Pudysz, under secretary of state of internal affairs, said before the cameras of Polish television. He added that both state authorities and the church hold this opinion.

Pudysz also stated that extreme individuals are planning to use the visit to Poland by John Paul II not only for some propaganda actions but also for disturbing public order by provoking street disturbances. Such actions are aimed at supporting Western arguments that Poland is an unstable country. Western subversive centers are waiting for such evidence.

Those who plan to disrupt the papal visit strike vital interests of the nation. The state authorities and the church, Pudysz said, are endeavoring so that the pope will be welcomed by a thrifty, hard-working, and peaceful Poland.

PRON Welcomes Visit

LD050014 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 4 -- The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council gathered here today chaired by Jan Dobraczynski.

It examined an analysis of the country's socio-political situation ahead of a third papal visit to Poland, as submitted by Deputy President of the Council of State, PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Co-Chairman of the joint Gov't-Episcopate Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski, who was invited to attend the meeting. The PRON Presidium issued the following statement in connection with the upcoming visit:

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth welcomes with satisfaction the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II due to start in a few days.

We welcome him as an ardent supporter of world peace and international dialogue. We are respectful of His Holiness' stand on national agreement in Poland and Poland's position in the international arena.

We are convinced that this third pilgrimage to the homeland by the head of the Roman Catholic Church will help the processes of national reconciliation and rebirth, constructive cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church and development of relations between Poland and the Vatican.

It is our wish that the substance of the papal visit may stimulate broad masses of society to reflect over the importance of moral values in the life of the family and society and the sense of work for the common good. May this event of particular rank see an atmosphere of dignity and seriousness.

Bishops Encourage 'Order'

LD050001 Warsaw PAP in English 1749 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- A meeting of the political and administrative officials of the Baltic voivodship of Gdansk and the Roman Catholic bishops of the Gdansk and Chelm Dioceses said the preparations for the pope's visit in the tri-city were progressing properly and in an atmosphere of dignity and responsibility.

The state and church authorities in the region have appealed to the residents of the Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot Conurbation to give increased assistance and backing to the forces of order and to strictly obey the instructions announced in communiques. Disciplined behaviour and civic response during the ceremonies to any behaviour or actions which might be in conflict with the official programme and character of the visit will assure a worthy reception of the distinguished guest and a safe course of his stay in the tri-city, they said.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Reports Coverage

AU050929 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Monday 8 June:
Welcoming ceremony at Warsaw Airport: Radio Program I at 1030 and TV Program I at 1035.
The Royal Castle meeting between State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul II: Radio I at 1540 and TV I at 1535.
Holy Mass at the opening of the Eucharistic Congress: Radio I at 1805 and TV I at 1810.

Tuesday 9 June:
The Majdanek Mausoleum function: TV I at 0925.
Holy Mass in Lublin: Radio Program IV at 1550 and TV Program II (local program for viewers in Lublin region) at 1555.

Wednesday 10 June:
Holy Mass in Tarnow: Radio IV at 0850 and TV II (local program for viewers in Krakow region) at 0855.
Holy Mass at Wawel Cathedral: Radio IV at 1820 and TV II (national program) at 1825.

Thursday 11 June:
Holy Mass in Szczecin: TV I at 1055.
The meeting with maritime people in Gdynia: Radio IV at 1920.

Friday 12 June:
The Westerplatte meeting with youth: Radio IV at 0900 and TV I at 0855.
The meeting with the sick in Mariacka Basilica: Radio IV at 1105.
Holy Mass in Gdansk: TV II (local program for viewers in Gdansk region) at 1525.

Saturday 13 June:
Holy Mass at Jasna Gora Chapel: Radio IV at 0650.
Holy Mass in Lodz: Radio IV at 1025 and TV II (local program for viewers in Lodz region) at 1030.

Sunday 14 June:
Holy Mass at the end of the Eucharistic Congress at the Plac Defilad in Warsaw: Radio IV at 0950 and TV I at 0955.
Farewell ceremony at Warsaw Airport: Radio I at 1700 and TV I at 1710.

Attention: All TV Program I transmissions are countrywide transmissions.

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION CONTINUE U.S. VISIT

Grant Interviews to Papers

AU041527 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] PAP Washington -- Commencing the official program of its U.S. visit, on 1 June the PPR Sejm delegation held its first working meeting and talks with a group of U.S. House of Representatives members, including representatives of the Ways and Means Committee responsible for economic policy matters.

Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski gave an interview to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, presenting, among other things, a Sejm assessment of the progress in normalizing relations between the PPR and United States, as well as the practical conditions behind their further development. Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski gave a statement to The DETROIT FREE PRESS, which is read by the largest gathering of Poles in the United States in the Detroit and Chicago regions, and gave an interview to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, one of the largest economic journals in the United States.

On the same day, Sejm Deputies Jan Kaczmarek, Maciej Nalecz, and Jan Janowski held meetings at the U.S. National Technical Academy [Krajowa Akademia Techniczna]. The Polish parliamentarians acquainted themselves with the academy's work. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding Polish-American scientific-technological cooperation between the U.S. National Technical Academy and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Talks Prove 'Constructive'

LD050552 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 4 Jun 87

[By PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, June 4 -- A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) held several meetings at the U.S. departments on Wednesday. At the Department of State the Polish parliamentarians had a talk with Acting Secretary of State John Whitehead which focused on basic problems of bilateral relations.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski presented the Polish parliament's assessment of the present state of these relations and prospects for their development. He discussed key issues of the socio-economic situation in Poland and the Sejm's activity in this respect. Whitehead acquainted the Sejm delegation with his stance on those problems. In his assessment the talks and meetings which the Polish parliamentarians held in the U.S. were useful.

The Polish delegation also had talks at the Departments of Commerce, the Treasury, Agriculture, Health and Human Services and at the Environmental Protection Agency. The meetings at the Department of Commerce and Agriculture focused on prospects for establishing closer cooperation between Poland and the U.S. in the field of food production, processing and exchange.

The Sejm representatives also met with Democratic Majority Leader at the House of Representatives Thomas Foley from the state of Washington. The talk, attended by many Democratic and Republican congressmen, focused on the expansion of both countries' parliamentary contacts. Both sides assessed that the talks and meetings of the Sejm delegation at the U.S. Congress were of constructive character and took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Chairman of the coordinating committee for the visit, Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, gave a reception in honour of the Polish parliamentarians last night.

Also on Wednesday the Sejm delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the hero of Poland and the U.S. Kazimierz Pulaski. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the U.S. Congress and Administration.

Malinowski Views Relations

AU041526 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 87 p 6

[Report by TRYBUNA LUDU Washington Correspondent Zygmunt Broniarek]

[Text] Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski told PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents on arrival in Washington:

"This is the first official visit of its kind by a Polish Sejm delegation to the United States, and the first such visit in the history of Polish-U.S. relations in general. We have come to Washington at the invitation of House Speaker Jim Wright." [paragraph continues]

"We believe both countries' parliaments have an important role to play as far as the further normalization of Polish-U.S. relations is concerned. I will recall that a delegation from the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission headed by its chairman, Jozef Czyrek, visited the United States at the beginning of March. Our meetings in Congress will enable us to acquaint ourselves with its work 'on the spot' and discuss the possibility of enhancing the relations between both countries' legislative bodies. We will take the opportunity to inform our interlocutors about the process of national reconciliation [pojednanie] in Poland. It is with satisfaction that we note that the program calls for talks with the leaders of both houses and with chairmen and members of important committees of the House of Representatives and Senate. Talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration are also foreseen. These meetings and talks will enable us to discuss many issues which are part of the process of normalizing relations between Poland and the United States."

KRAWCZUK SIGNS JOINT SOVIET CULTURAL AGREEMENT

AU011457 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 May 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The first session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernment Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, which was set up last January, took place in Warsaw on 21 and 22 May.

Aleksander Krawczuk, Polish minister of culture and art, and Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov, chairmen of the respective delegations, signed a protocol on the further development and intensification of Polish-Soviet cultural relations. The protocol states that the "Declaration on Polish-Soviet Ideological, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation" signed by W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev in Moscow last April, is of basic importance for further developing and intensifying cultural relations. This document clearly defines the two countries' efforts to achieve a new quality in cultural and scientific cooperation, a task that is being facilitated by the profound changes in the USSR and by the PPR's socialist renewal.

Highly appraising the hitherto results of contacts, the commission noted that they make it possible to considerably improve cooperation in solving many problems of Soviet-Polish cultural exchanges. Preparations to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are the next opportunity to tackle these problems in the two countries. Young artists will be invited to attend "master classes" conducted by outstanding creative artists to enable them to complete their projects. The USSR will correspondingly increase the number of grants for young Polish artists and cultural workers. Mass media will be exploited on a larger scale. One way to do this will be to exchange more Polish and Soviet radio and television programs. The sides will use the practical knowledge in organizing Polish and Soviet threatrical festivals, the Zielona Gora festival of Polish songs, and the Vitebsk festival of Soviet songs. Joint Polish-Soviet concerts and musical recording sessions will be held and experience in this regard will be used in movie-making, plastic arts, and popular entertainment. Writers unions and publishing agencies will offer comprehensive help to translators.

Consideration will be given to setting up a prize for Polish and Soviet creative workers for their contributions to Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. This prize will be sponsored by the Polish and Soviet Ministries of Culture.

The session decided to start cooperation in setting up the material-technical base on culture (playing instruments, resources to support creative work, and so on) and to organize mutual supplies of technical resources for cultural and artistic institutions.

During the second session of the commission, which will be held in the USSR in 1989, the topics to be discussed will include the exploitation of radio and television to ensure reciprocal information on life and cultural events in both countries.

On 22 May, Zakharov read a lecture on the current issues of Soviet cultural policy at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

MISKIEWICZ SIGNS JOINT SRV EDUCATION AGREEMENT

LD040646 Warsaw PAP in English 1839 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- Ministers Benon Miskiewicz and Tran Hong Quan signed here yesterday an agreement on cooperation between the Polish Ministry of Higher Education and Science and the Vietnamese Ministry of Higher and Secondary Schools.

According to the document, several dozen Vietnamese citizens will arrive each year to Poland in the years 1987-90 to attend higher schools, post-graduate studies and year-long scientific training programmes. Both countries will support direct cooperation between higher schools. The agreement also provides for a broader exchange of information, periodicals and specialized publications.

Polish-Vietnamese cooperation in higher education has developed for many years. In the past 30 years, about 1700 Vietnamese students graduated from Polish higher schools, 400 achieved doctor's degrees.

SED'S FELFE, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

LD050018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee under the chairmanship of Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has finished a 3-day visit to Poland. During meetings and conversations, cooperation between the two states in agriculture and the food economy was discussed.

AUTHORITIES 'LIQUIDATE' 3 'ILLEGAL' PRESSES

LD041850 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] A report from Krakow: Officers of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Krakow have liquidated three printing and distribution points for illegal publications. These were, among other things, leaflets and brochures intended for distribution during the pope's visit, aimed at stirring up public unrest and disrupting the mood of solemnity.

MINISTRY WISHES 'TO DIVERSIFY' TRADE STRUCTURES

LD0823 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 2: At a meeting between the general managers of foreign trade enterprises and authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade it was announced that the ministry wants to diversify the organizational structures of foreign trade and more closely tie buyers with producers.

Foreign trade enterprises are already boldly making use of the possiblity of supporting industry financially in export-oriented investment projects and are seeking the necessary means not only in the ministry but among their domestic and foreign partners and banks as well.

Some foreign trade limited liability companies even intend to buy out industrial enterprises in order to influence their production lines with exports in mind. Others are independently creating an infrastructure for exports, for example, in the form of warehouses and participation in the modernization of ports and the like with their own resources.

The proposal for the more flexible shaping of the foreign network of foreign trade met with support. The participants also discussed the need for strengthening the economic position of Polish limited liability companies active abroad.

The possiblity of foregoing the principle of the absolute majority stake (51 percent) of the State Treasury's share in foreign trade limited liability companies is being reviewed.

This would allow new partners from industry to be drawn to the companies and stir the share-holders to greater activity. The foundation of new regional companies and expanding the powers of existing units of foreign trade (the Kielce-based Exbud, the Szczecin-based Rybex) are an expression of the striving towards more loose organizational structures. Their task is to seek out producers not present on foreign markets before and rendering commercial services to them and seeking out new goods or services for export.

Minister Andrzej Wojcik presented the concept of the future role of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It is to be a ministry tackling foreign economic relations. This signifies focusing attention on treaty policy, the system of influencing enterprises, shaping the directions of pro-export investment projects in the economy, shaping economic-financial parameters according to needs and analysing the development of the situation in the global economy and on respective markets. Foreign trade enterprises will, therefore, achieve greater independence.

The ministry, nonetheless, will not resign from supervision of prices and the effectiveness of transactions. It also intends to strengthen the regulatory role of such instruments as customs tariffs, licenses for conducting foreign trade and the system of import and export permissions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING 'ARAFAT 4 JUNE

AU041901 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is visiting our country.

The RCP secretary general and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed their satisfaction with this new meeting and the opportunity to continue the exchange of views on the stage and prospects of bilateral relations, on some current issues of the Palestinian movement, on the development of the Middle East situation, and on other aspects of the international situation.

During the talks, the good relations between the RCP, Romania, and the PLO, and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples was reiterated, and the joint wish was expressed to continuously expand and strengthen these relations, in the mutual interest of the cause of detente and peace throughout the world.

Also within this framework, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat extended heartfelt thanks to Romania and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the principled and consistent position regarding the cause of the Palestinian people.

On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also reasserted Romania's consistent position on the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East and the Romanian people's determination to continue to actively support the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the future too.

In the afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, again met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The exchange of views on ways and means to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and on other aspects of the international situation continued in the same atmosphere of esteem and mutual understanding that characterizes the relation of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the PLO.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English on June 4 at 1806 GMT carries the same report and adds the following: "The talks were attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Tudor Postelnicu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. Also present were Hayel Abdelhamid [spelling as received], member of the Central Committee of the 'Fatah' organization and of the National Palestinian Council, 'Abdallah Hurani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Abu Motassem [spelling as received], member of the Revolutionary Council of the 'Fatah' organization and of the National Palestinian Council."]

STANIC VIEWS 'DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES' TOWARD YUGOSLAVS

LD041722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] June 4 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said today that the one-sided and discriminatory measures of the Italian, Hungarian and the authorities of the West German province of Bavaria towards citizens of Yugoslavia are not in the spirit of the proclaimed general need for a greater circulation of people aimed at a better mutual acquaintance, which is envisaged also under the Helsinki Final Act".

"We cannot understand or be reconciled with the fact that, in a situation of exemplary, [as received] our citizens are treated worse than citizens of the European Council countries and wider", Stanic said, commenting the intention of the Italian authorities to introduce the filling out of forms for Yugoslavs entering Italy. This measure, he underlined, would not be in the spirit of good neighbour cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

Stanic added that the Italian side, at its highest political level, has been told that the Yugoslav authorities are surprised with the announcement, which is in complete contrast with the mutually expressed wishes and readiness to promote and expand the existing good-neighbour relations. "In this spirit we have asked that the announced measure be withdrawn", Stanic said.

Aleksandar Stanic also said that the Yugoslav side has on several occasions asked the Hungarian authorities to abandon the one-sided measure under which Yugoslav citizens have to change 10,000 dinars into forints on entering Hungary at the daily rate of exchange. This question, as he specified, was opened also at the recently held meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for economic cooperation, but without results. "We consider this question open, and we will examine other steps for its solution", Stanic underscored.

According to the Yugoslav Government spokesman, the measure, introduced by Hungary in October 1981, is not in keeping with overall relations and the mutually expressed wish for open borders and a greater circulation of people.

Commenting the decision introduced by Bavaria, in connection with the spreading of the contagious disease AIDS, on control measures which affect also citizens of Yugoslavia wishing to stay in the province longer than three months, Stanic said that the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat has protested against the one-sided and discriminatory measure. A formal expalanation has been demanded from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Belgrade, the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Bonn and the chancellery of the province of Bavaria in Munich as to why the control relates to Yugoslav citizens and not citizens of many other European countries.

It was pointed out, Stanic said, that in view of the nature of the disease, the starting point for determining the countries to which the decision on the control will pertain are untenable and not understandable. He said that the Yugoslav side has said it expects that the introduced measure will be withdrawn.

SLOVENE TU CRITICIZES ITALIAN ENTRY CONTROL

LD031944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The announced measure of the Italian Government in connection with the entry control of foreign citizens, which would only affect the Yugoslavs out of all the neighboring countries, is not only in contradiction to developed good-neighborly cooperation and the spirit of the Ossimo and other international agreements, but it also causes objective damage to the already achieved degree of coexistence by the border. This was pointed out at today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Council of the Slovene Trade Union Federation, at which a request was also voiced that our state organs should lodge a strong protest to the Italian Government. Trade unions have already expressed their dissatisfaction to the trade union representatives of the neighboring countr, [passage omitted]

ALBANIAN ENVOY SEES SERBIAN PRESIDENCY HEAD

LD041538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today received a protocol visit from Kujtim Hysenaj, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania in the SFRY. This is the ambassador's first visit within the framework of visits he will pay to Yugoslavia's republics and provinces. Stambolic and Hysenaj discussed the topical issues of Serbia's participation in Yugoslav-Albanian bilateral cooperation.

BOSNIA WORK STOPPAGE ENDS, BOARD CHAIRMAN REMOVED

LD050828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Doboj, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- A total of 110 workers from 3 out of 6 basic organizations of associated labor of the Bosnaprevoz work organization of Doboj, who stopped working yesterday, have returned to work. Bus transportation has returned to normal in this part of Bosnia.

The workers' council of this work organization today examined the problems, which have been worrying the collective of about 1,000 people for some time now. Among other things it was concluded that Chairman Zulfo Ciric and Besim Hadzimujagic, member of the board of managers of Bosnaprevoz, should be relieved of their duties. In this way one of the basic requests, made by workers involved in the stoppage, was met.

At the session, Uros Krulj, director of the Tekuce Odrzavanje basic organization of associated labor, was appointed acting chairman of the board of managers of the Bosnaprevoz work organization.

CROAT LC HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY 29 MAY

LD301318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The world we want to create should be better and more humane. This is in our people's interest and we have the power to achieve it. It is a real challenge for the LC, the modern working class, and all society's democratic forces to seek forms of activity that will ensure the coexistence of the development of socioeconomic and technological processes. This is also an invitation to all those inclined toward research, and those willing to penetrate the depths of social development law to search for new syntheses of Marxist thought at this stage of the struggle to further develop socialist self-management.

With these words Dragutin Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, began a discussion in ideopolitical aspects and tasks of the Croat LC aimed at achieving technological development, at the first conference of the republic's LC this morning. Delegates and guests at the annual conference also examined a report on the Croat LC Central Committee's work over the past year, and the work plan for next year.

Dimitrovic recalled that the 13th LCY congress and the LCY Central Committee's conclusions emphasized the need for and the importance of development that will introduce revolutionary changes in production forces on the basis of technological development; he also noted that the orientation toward emancipating economic laws and the workers' initiative was not enough. Economic laws change form and it is worth knowing how to tackle them, as well as who is making use of them and those who benefit.

Regardless of the complexity and challenge to the ideological plan of developing socialism and further developing socialist self-management, some orientations remain firm. First of all, says Dimitrovic, it is a question of orientation toward a working man, his position and self-affirmation. Further democratization and decentralization can create an atmosphere for the complete reaffirmation of individual abilities and needs.

From the viewpoint of organization let us accept the forms that demand technological changes. Let us reaffirm the position of workers by self-managing organization through decentralized and distributive forms. Let us integrate the systems and thus create conditions for overcoming centralized hierarchic models through work and other kinds of openness. It is also essential to reaffirm knowledge as the basic power in resolving working and other problems. This means we should abandon the concept of extensive growth and noncreative transfer of production power by others into our economic structure, said Dimitrovic, adding it is clear that there can be no development without cooperation with the world. [passage omitted]

The analysis of these trends represents for the LC an essential dimension for establishing the sociopolitical action it has been carrying out. In Dimitrovic's assessment the meaning of political and other types of engagement is directed toward creating conditions for as rapid and efficient as possible a transformation of overall working, creative, organizational, social, and other potentials into the programs and concepts that would help ensure the fastest and best results in the development of production forces.

Dimitrovic warned that we must not believe this is just the assumption of a new technology and its introduction into the world of our work and production. It is a question of changes that require knowledge and mass creativity as the main prerequisites; it is thus obvious that we cannot talk about creating conditions for such a practice on the basis of plans or models from the previous period. This means that the meaning of the political action should not lie in seeking universal models or exponents of development, but above all in creating conditions to begin processes whereby knowledge and creativity will come into the foreground of both the development and regulation of overall social relations.

Speaking about the tasks of the LC from this point on, the secretary of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium noted that the LC was entering the era of challenge in which its ranks will fully bear the brunt of contradictions in social development. This raises the problems of dispersed conflicts, serious polemics, and blockades. The questions of capabilities of the organization in such conditions become critical. Unfortunately, the solutions are not known. Mere insistence on democratic centralism, differentiation, or unity loses its strength in the dynamism of changes. Minority should become majority and the part that is the strongest from the revolutionary point of view will experience major transformations. To rely on administrative managerial structures that are least likely to change would mean marginalism.

There is no alternative for the LC but to plunge into these processes. In this way it is essential to create awareness of the nature of changes that are about to take place, of the apprehension of possible action guidelines and of responsibility and initiative by all those involved in these events. Activism and leadership are required to have the practical training and readiness for action and for problems to be under control and worked on, concluded Dragutin Dimitrovic.

The lively discussion supported the orientation of the introductory speech, and more than 30 delegates and guests spoke about experiences and the directions of further action by the LC in realizing the position of the 13th LCY Congress and other party meetings on technological development. Ivan Miler from Rijeka stressed that we should not speak about the situation and problems thus far, but should turn to the future. This was supported by all those taking part in the discussion. Among topics dominating the meeting, the most important were certainly science and education. Know-how is the most important factor of the technological revolution, but it can become more valuable only if science is organized. Thus the communists do not just talk of science, but also of organization, the use made of knowledge and of course the creation of knowledge -- that is, education. [passage omitted]

Milivoj Solar made a noteworthy contribution to the discussion on science, pointing out that science is only a part of culture and that without raising the general level of culture in all areas of life, society's level of knowledge cannot be raised. He emphasized the importance of the ideological blockades in our country that prevent rapid changes of attitude toward raising cultural and educational levels and stressed that we cannot successfully use world experiences in technology if we do not also accept world experiences in the cultural sphere. [passage omitted]

One of the oldest participants in the discussion, Rikard Lang, was the first to speak out regarding the young. Like many others, Lang stressed that it is precisely the young who are the part of society prepared and capable of ambitious projects. Among the forces the LC can rally around changes, young people are the most numerous, which is why the LC must communicate particularly with them and create conditions for the force, motivation, and initiatives by young people to be put into effect. In all this an important role is played by the organization of society. [passage omitted]

Summing up the 10-hour debate, Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, assessed that it had achieved complete agreement on the tasks of the LC to set forth social action that will open up space for scientific and technological development. The Central Committee will transform the substantive discussion and numerous suggestions, ideas, and proposals into a plan of action for that forum, for the Croat LC and for the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Croat LC Central Committee. Communists in all organs and organizations of the Croat LC will certainly be involved in this action. The documentation prepared for this successful conference, the introductory report, and the discussion will serve as a united basis; but not for fresh conferences and meetings, rather for establishing the directions of action in individual environments.

At the end, the delegates of the first conference of the Croat LC approved a report on the work of the Central Committee in the past year and the proposed work plan for the coming year.

SLOVENE LC DISCUSSES CITIZENS' INVESTMENTS

AU041819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 87 p 3

[J. Pjevic report: "Dinar Is Bigger When Used"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 25 May -- At the Solvene LC Central Committee Presidium session held today we noted several specific suggestions and proposals for a faster and more consistent implementation of the congress resolution regarding the undertaking of various economic measures, which would induce and stimulate citizens to save more and invest money productively, whether in their own basic associated labor organizations or in the economy as a whole.

The participants in the discussion quickly agreed with the theses prepared by a working group, which were presented by Dr Franjo Stibler who said that this would involve only a special kind of bonds, and not shares as a form of yielding unearned income, that people sought to have an economic interest in investments and bonds, which must be tied to the variable income (whether positive or negative) dependent on success, and that there must be a guarantee of rights in dealings with bonds, but that the establishment of joint ownership relations is out of question.

In order to make citizens more interested (economically) in the productive investment of their funds and acquaint them with investment opportunities, it would be necessary for work organizations to publish the results of their business and subject them to expert audit. [passage omitted]

FADILJ HODZA BLAMED FOR REFERENCE TO CONVICT

AU042057 [Editorial report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 18, 19, and 23-24 May carries articles on Hasan Rema-Zrza, who was convicted for his involvement in an assassination in Kosovo in 1945, but now lives in Prizren enjoying a veteran's pension thanks to a reference given by Fadilj Hodza, former member of the SFRY Presidency.

In its issue of 18 May on page 4, BORBA carries a 1,200-word article by Danilo Erakovic datelined Prizren, 16 May, entitled "Hasan Rema-Zrza, Accomplice in Preparing the Assassination of Miladin Popovic, Lives Peacefully in Prizren and Receives a Veteran's Pension: Assassination in One's Work Record." Erakovic reports that "it is known" that Miladin Popovic, secretary of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for Kosovo-Metohija, was assassinated in liberated Pristina on 13 March 1945, and that his assassin Haki Taha was sentenced to death. "It is not generally known, however, that Hasan Rema-Zrza, lives in Prizren enjoying a pension, his veteran status having been confirmed for the period between 13 December 1942 and 15 May 1945. This does not appear to be anything extraordinary. It is extraordinary as well as incredible that Hasan Rema-Zrza was directly involved in the preparations for the assassination of Miladin Popovic. For this he was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, which in itself indicates the gravity of the crime Zrza committed in 1945."

Erakovic states that, after his return from prison, Rema-Erza obtained four references to confirm his status as a veteran of the National Liberation War. They were issued by Hamdi Sehu, Aleksandar Zaki, Aziz Spahiju, and Fadilja Hodza. Hodza's reference is written on notepaper headed "SFRY Presidency" and is dated 15 December 1977, Erakovic states.

On the same page, BORBA carries a 400-word report by E.V.N. who quotes Hajrula Skruti, former president of the Prizren Veterans Federation, to the effect that he knew that Hodza signed a reference for Rema-Zrza and that "old Prizren people, veterans and citizens, know that Rema was an agent of some foreign intelligence services, primarily the Italian intelligence service, and that he belonged to the Fascist movement." The article also reports that Rema obtained a veteran's loan between 1970 and 1980, and built "a very nice house, practically in the center of Prizren."

On the same page, BORBA also carries a 500-word report on the assassination of Miladin Popovic, taken from a book by Spasoje Djakovic, "Conflicts in Kosovo."

BORBA on 19 May on page 4 carries an 1,800-word article by Oskar Kliper that cites the references given to Rema-Zrza by Fadilj Hodza and Hamdi Sehu. Hozda's letter relates that Hasan Rema-Zrza worked for the National Liberation Struggle since the end of 1942, and that in February 1943 he provided information that led to the partisans intercepting a transport of money by an Italian bank from Prizren to Pec and capturing 12,000 gold napoleons. It is signed "Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency" and bears the seal of the SFRY Presidency.

The same article also contains a facsimile of Hozda's handwritten greetings in Albanian to Rema-Zrza for the New Year 1985.

On the same page, BORBA carries a 600-word report by J. Kesar and D. Damjanovic datelined Prizren, 18 May, which quotes a statement given by Mahmut Kemal, secretary of the Prizren Communal Committee of the Veterans Federation. "If it is a surprise for the Yugoslav public that Hasan Rema enjoys the status of a veteran, it is nothing new for us, the National Liberation War veterans in Prizren, not even for citizens," Kemal is quoted to have stated to VECERNJE NOVOSTI. It was known who Rema was and that he had been convicted as an accomplice in Miladin Popovic's assassination, but "we had faith in the authority and honesty of those who signed the references for Hasan Rema."

In its issue of 23-24 May, BORBA on page 3 carries a 2,000-word open letter by Momcilo Djorgovic to Fadilj Hodza, who "knew how to say nicely that we communists are one large family." The letter says that Hodza, "as the most appropriate man, considering your position, authority, connections, and place in the Kosovo community, cannot keep silent when the socialist public wants all the dramatic complexity of the situation in Kosovo to be unravelled for it, and wants it explained why the obstacles to a peaceful life, based on customs and laws, without national discrimination cannot be overcome."

Djorgovic in his letter says that "it appears to us that, in a somewhat irritated way, you have fallen silent in front of the socialist community when a prewar Communist and your fellow fighter, Spasoje Djakovic, in his book, 'Conflicts in Kosovo,' 'called you on the carpet' for organizing the conference in Bujan. Your fellow fighters had much reason to expect convincing explanations from you, for at their meetings in Belgrade in December 1985 and April 1986 they did not accept your interpretations of Bujan as presented by you in a letter to the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in January 1984." (The conference in Bujan, a village in northern Albania, was held from 31 December 1943 to 2 January 1944 and discussed the future of Kosovo after the war.)

Djorgovic wonders why the veterans want to denigrate Hodza. "Perhaps it would have been better had you then directly faced the allegations and arguments uttered, rather than allowed yourself to be perhaps protected by the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo." Djorgovic brings up the question of Hasan Rema-Zrza and asks Hodza: "Would it be wise to refuse to explain to the socialist public why you guaranteed partisan veteran status to Hasan Rema on a SFRY Presidency letterhead. Is it possible that only you did not know what many of his fellow citizens know now?"